

This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

#### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

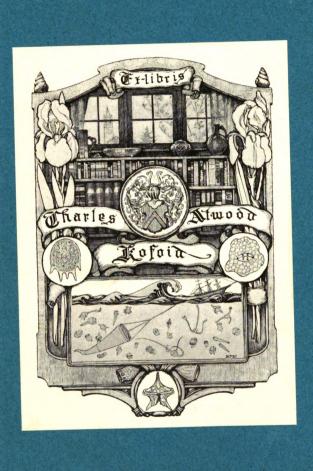
We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + Refrain from automated querying Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

#### **About Google Book Search**

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at http://books.google.com/







# THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

PRESENTED BY
PROF. CHARLES A. KOFOID AND
MRS. PRUDENCE W. KOFOID



DA 690 C48 G8 1826

# LIST OF PLATES,

#### EXECUTED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK.

Fol. t.	PAGE
Map of Cheltenham	1
Arcade	15
Old Well	<b>26</b>
Montpellier Pump Room	27
Ditto, second View of ditto	<b>2</b> 8
Price's Sale Room · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	68
Bettison's Library	71
Williams's Library	72
Duffield and Weller's Library—Exterior	73
Ditto-Interior	73
Ham House School	76
Field House School	<b>7</b> 8
Mawe and Tatlowe's Museum	81
Plough Hotel	83
Royal Hotel	83
Vittoria Hotel	83
Yearsley's Hotel	83
Gardner's Brewery and Fleece Hotel	83
Albion Brewery · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	83
Pitt, Gardner, and Co's. Bank	83
Vol. <del>II</del> .	PAGE
Old Church	1
Female Orphan Asylum	
National School	19
Dispensary	21
Map of Vicinity	30
Plan of Drives, Promenades, Pleasure Grounds, Crescent	
Squares, and Buildings, of Pittville	
Coherley Hall	

# INDEX.

, D	AGE	[m	AGE
CHELTENHAM-Origin and An-		The Theatre	68
tiquity of	1	Races	69
tiquity of	3	Col. Berkeley's Hounds	70
Lords of the Manor	4	Harriers	71
Increase and present Appearance	8	Bettison's Library	71
King George III. visit of	11	Williams's ditto	72
Anecdotes of ditto	12	Duffield and Weller's Literary	-
New Market House and Markets	15	Saloon	73
Fairs	16	Miss Roberts's Library	72
Gas Works	16	Porter's Reading Room	73
Census	17	Harper's Repository and Read-	
Ancient and Modern Customs of		ing-Room	73
Manor	18	Hale and Binfield's Music Shop	73
Local Advantages	20	Cooper's Music Shop	74
Longevity of Inhabitants	23	Finlayson's Music Shop	75
Discovery of the Spa	25	Finlayson's Music Shop Boarding Schools	76
Discovery of the Spa Royal Old Well Montpellier Wells	26	French Teachers and Daneing	
Montpellier Wells	27	Professors Artists	79
Original Chalybeate Spa	29	Artists	80
Cambray Chalybeate Spa	80	Cheltenham Chronicle	80
Sherborne Spa	80	Cheltenham Journal	80
Diseases in which Cheltenham		Bath and Cheltenham Gazette	80
Waters are generally applied	88	Gloucester and Cheltenham He-	
Analysis of Royal Old Wells	33	rald	80
Subscriptions to ditto	35	Mawe and Tatlowe's Museum	81
Analysis of Montpellier Wells	35	Masonic Hall	81
Terms of Subscription	87	Turnbull's Exchange	81
Analysis of the Sherborne Wells	38	Nursery Gardens	82
Terms of Subscription	38	Bankers	83
Analysis of Cambray Chalybeate	- 1	Breweries	83
Spa	39	Nursery Gardens Bankers Breweries Hotels	83
Terms of Subscription	39	Boarding Houses	83
Physicians Surgeons	40	Boarding Houses Wine Merchants The Post Office	83
Surgeons	40	The Post Office	83
Chemists and Druggists	40	1 35 Decurity 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	85
Mineral Waters Warm and Cold Baths	41	Acts of Parliament	85
	49	Paving and Lighting Act	85
Uses and Abuses of ditto	50	Commissioners Names, including	
Freeman's Baths Montpellier Baths	53	those last appointed	85
Montpellier Baths	53		102
regent Datus	55		L06
Thompson's Laboratory for Ma-		Road Acts	L08
nufacturing Salts	56		l 09
Amusements of Cheltenham	60	Water Works Act 1	113
Master of the Ceremonies	62	Days of attending Public Office 1	115
The Season	68	Magistrates Names 1	115
The Assembly Rooms	63	The Prison	115
Gloucestershire and Cheltenham	1	Dougland	16
Club	65		16
Rules of Assembly Rooms	66	Itinerary 1	21

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

## INTRODUCTION.

THE patronage under which the following work has been prepared, and the liberality that has fostered it, demand from the publisher at least an expression of his feelings, and an acknowledgment of his obligations: and he cannot suffer the publication to appear before the world without bearing the stamp of his gratitude on its front.

CHELTENHAM has for some years past been progressing towards a station of high celebrity. The rank it now holds amongst its rivals is such as the most enthusiastic could not have dared to predict, nor its greatest admirers, nor those most sensible of the extent and variety of its attractions, and claims to the public favour, could have ventured to anticipate. Long as it has been the resort of the valetudinarian, long as the efficacy of its waters and the salubrity of its air have been experienced by the returning invalid from the east and western Indies; conspicuously as the wealth and fashion of the sister isle have deigned it a peculiar patronage; and uniform as the current of public opinion has run in its

favour—unequivocally evinced by the presence of the most distinguished members of society; honoured, too, as it has been by the residence, and not a momentary residence, of royalty itself; Cheltenham, like other places, while it had its season of peculiar bustle, might have had its return also of gloomy inactivity. But the manner in which the public feeling and preference have been displayed in the selection of Cheltenham as a place of constant and permanent residence, has fixed its prosperity on an immoveable basis; on a foundation of such extent and solidity as to be capable of supporting any increase its warmest friends can desire; or that persons speculating on such increase, and the owners of property in the vicinity can provide for.

CHELTENHAM is not now the mere summer retreat, owing its attractions to the tasty cottage, and a rural scenery interesting only during the congenial season; or boasting, in common with others, its libraries, its assembly-rooms, and its theatre, with the usual conveniences of a fashionable watering place; Cheltenham has now, with its twenty thousand inhabitants, assumed the aspect of a city. It is distinguished by a vigilant and well-regulated police: it has its abundantly supplied markets, its areades and bazaars, botanic gardens, and riding schools; its numerous and liberally supported charitable establishments; and its capacious and commodious hotels, at and from which near seventy coaches are daily arriving and departing: many of its mansions may

almost be termed palaces; and its elegant villas are innumerable.

The annual races at Cheltenham are rising into celebrity; and even in its winter assemblies and concerts it can boast of such a display of rank and fashion, of beauty and elegance, as many summer resorts may regard with envy.

Accommodations, too, for the grave as well as the gay, for the serious as well as the thoughtless, have not been neglected. Extensive and advantageous improvements in the mother church, a new one lately built, another in progress, a free church, and an episcopal chapel in contemplation—these all with the national ritual service; together with numerous places of public worship for separatists of all denominations, afford unequivocal proofs that the wants of a rapidly increasing population have been met by corresponding exertions, and accommodations: even the retiring meditant, though surrounded by an unexampled display of life and animation, in the most seductive forms, may find ample opportunity for passing his days in congenial pursuits, to which, under less happy circumstances, the giddy whirl around him might oppose a barrier, or an antidote.

But amidst all these advantages a prominent and characteristic feature presents itself. Cheltenham exhibits, and will ever continue to exhibit the happy union of town and country. While boasting the properties and conveniences of the well-frequented city, here is the

Digitized by Google

ever-desired intermixture of art and nature; here is to be found, in reality, the "rus in urbe." However surrounding buildings may yet increase, to whatever bulk the directory of streets and squares, crescents and places, may expand, the town must for ever hold within its bosom a grateful variety of umbrageous walks, and an enchanting display of rural scenery. Cupidity has shown itself wise by sacrificing to liberality; and the bold speculation, which, disdaining the usual narrow limits of a town house site, at a paltry price per foot, laid out its terraces, its pleasure grounds, its attached inclosures, its plantations, walks, and approaches-worthy the environs of a palace, has been adopted by the liberal purchaser, and secured a freedom and a magnificence of appearance that the ancient and venerable city can never possess, and that few modern ones will ever rival.

The contrast between Cheltenham—the little town that lay almost unperceived in the extensive vale of Gloucestershire, enlivened by the weekly market, and the rustic merriment of the fair, and the mop;—between Cheltenham—secured in its lonely loveliness by almost impassable roads and footways, and CHELTENHAM—the celebrated, the fashionable, and the gay!—as its galaxy of white buildings appears from the distance, and as it now presents itself to the visitor in its every day array, is for the few years by which the difference has been effected, almost miraculous! it is like the instantaneous production of the magic lamp, or the fairy's wand! He

who knew it as it was only twenty years ago may be placed on many a spot, around which he will see hundreds of houses—of noble and sumptuous buildings, that had then no other existence than in the distant, but now contiguous quarries, or as the untempered and unformed clay still beneath the feet of the astonished gazer! He will find a change greater than what the Roman Emperor boasted of when he had converted his royal city of brick into one of marble: for the delight of the spectator is enhanced by the luxuriant introduction of indigenous scenery, that gives fragrance and freshness to this new *Emporium* of the neighbourhood.

It is within the recollection of many of the present inhabitants, that where one of the principal hotels now almost centrically stands, the paved town and the street promenade had their termination. Directly opposite thereto was a farm-yard; beyond it were only detached houses, till the late residence of a worthy magistrate, now another of the numerous hotels, made the still more marked division between town and country. While at the back of the streets, on both sides, from one end to the other—a mile nearly in extent, there was scarcely a single inhabited building. The original and Royal Well stood at a distance from the town. Cambray, and the Sherborne walks and plantations had no existence except as beautiful meadows; Portland-street, and its well populated vicinity, was a ploughed field; and

Montpellier a distant estate. It is beyond, and around all this that streets have been formed, and magnificent mansions have been erected: and could not some yet living afford authentic testimony to the former state of things, even in their time, the history of the change would seem romantic to most of the present inhabitants, and as altogether fabulous to their descendants.

But the improvements of Cheltenham are not to be confined even within the present extended limits! its boundaries appear interminable! Detached colonies are rising around it; and Pittville, and Southtown, with the formerly distant villages of Charlton, Prestbury, Leckhampton, and Shurdington, brought in contact by new roads, and hardly beyond a turnpike space, are becoming the Devonports of this haven of fashion.

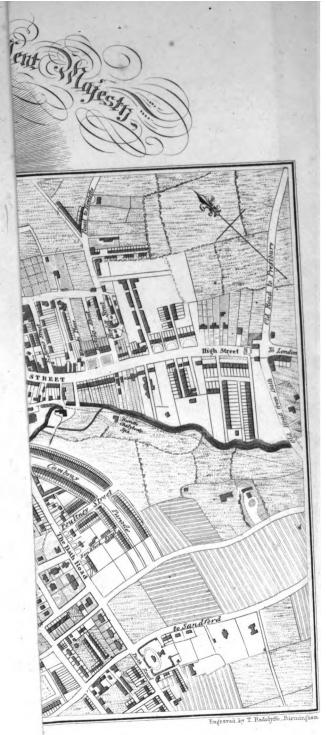
The influx of wealth, and the deposit of capital that have effected all this are probably without precedent. From the increase of houses since the first census in the year 1801, only twenty-five years ago, viz. 3317, the known sums that have been expended on many public establishments, and on the superb mansions of not a few individuals, together with the great prices the land, after numerous transfers, has been sold for, it may be estimated that not less than five millions of money have been expended in this favoured neighbourhood within that period! A circumstance which has so extended and multiplied the ramifications of private interest in the con-

tinued welfare of the place, that it may be regarded as no longer dependent on the fickleness of fashion, or the caprice of the restless enquirer after novelty.

#### SUCH IS CHELTENHAM!

The expression of the publisher's individual wishes for the increase and endurance of its prosperity would be useless, because they must be known to be interested; but the acknowledgment of his gratitude to his liberal patrons is a paramount duty which it shall ever be his pride to fulfil. To those patrons, and to the kind friends for whose assistance in the literary department of this work he is so deeply indebted, he begs to return his warmest thanks.

Cheltenham Chronicle Office, Pittville-street, August, 1826.



', Office?

# CHELTENHAM.

# Its Origin—Antiquity—Boundaries—Lords of the Manor, &c.

"Time, in his ivy'd sepulchre hath hid; Amid the gothic lumber of the earth, Thy origin; and dark oblivion wrapped Thy early title in a nighted shroud."—

THE parish of Cheltenham is situate in the Hundred to which it gives name; and is included in the first, or Kiftsgate, division of Gloucestershire. Of the town itself, pre-eminently distinguished as it now is, not only as the favourite resort of fashion, but likewise as the chosen and adopted shrine of health; the etymological origin of the name is, notwithstanding, a matter of conjecture at the best, and so will, most probably, for ever remain-impervious alike to the keenest research of the antiquarian, as to the eager curiosity of the historian. In every ancient record, to which we have had access, there is an obvious discrepancy—an orthographical difference, which we shall now briefly notice. In Domesday Book, compiled in the reign of William the Conqueror, we find "Chintenham." In the reign of John we find it "Chilteche." In Testa de Nevill, "Cheltham." In Dugdale's Monasticon, "Chelte-By both Leland and Holinshed it is called "Chiltenham." And in Prynne's MSS., "Chelteham." But amongst all these varieties we have no positive definition, no trace of its etymology: and whilst some, with great plausibility, ascribe it to the river Chilt, or, more modernly, Chelt; others, with as fair reasoning, find in its nomenclature the simple "Town of Clay." The third and final conjecture is that, however, which,

if not quite affirmative, is yet so indicative of the character of the town itself, and of its situation, that we, for our own parts, shall henceforth adept, and recognize in Cheltenham—"The Town under the Hills": still bearing in mind that it by no means follow—

" We should all opinions hold "Authentic, that we can make old."

It may be right, in this place, to observe, that the Manor and Hundred of Cheltenham, at a period now far remote, gave name, and a certain degree of rank, to a family:—as we find in the civic records of Gloucester, in 1248, 1255, and 1270, William de Cheltenham, chief officer of that city. It is further ascertained, that in the early ages it possessed the privilege of a market and fairs; for although the date of the grant or grants to this effect be not accurately known, yet Leland, who wrote in the time of Henry VIII. describes it thus:—"Chiltenham, a large towne, havynge a market. It belonged to the abbey of Cirencester, now to the kynge. There is a brook on the south side of the towne."

On the day before the desperate battle of Tewkesbury, King Edward IV. halted and refreshed his whole army here, as we learn from Holinshed:-" On this Fridaie, King Edward, at length he came with all his armye vnto a village called Chiltenham, like a fiue miles' distance from Tewkesberie. King Edward therefore made no longer delaie, but took a little refection himselfe, and caused his people to doo the like: this done he set forward towards his enimies, and lodged that night in a field not past three miles distant from them." the civil war between the ill-fated King Charles I. and his Parliament, Cheltenham was garrisoned by "a gallant brigade of the King's horse, commanded by Lord Grandison and Lord Chandos; + and it is further a matter of historical fact that on Sept. 5, 1643, the Earl of Essex, with the Parliamentary forces, amounting to ten thousand men, appeared on the hills above Prestbury, and soon afterwards encamped at Chel-

<sup>†</sup> See Atkyns, Clarendon, and Corbet's Military Relation.

tenham, whence they marched to Gloucester, upon which the siege was raised by the royal army."

In a valley of very considerable extent, and unsurpassed in its beauty and fertility, stands. Cheltenham, watered by the winding stream of the Chelt, -itself the central point of many. of the most opulent and flourishing towns in this quarter of the kingdom. \* It is situated in 51 deg. 51 min. north lat. and 2 deg. 5 min. west long. It is bounded on the north, east, and south-east, by the long phain of the Cotswolds, uniting those known as the CleeverCloud, Prestbury, Dowdeswell, and Leckhampton hills, and torming a semicircular barrier in these directions; whilst on the west, though distant more than twenty miles "the towering Malverns grace the chequered vale," sheltering, whilst they beautify, the scene, Of its early history, at least prior to the conquest, little can be known: this alone is certain; that it once formed a parcel of the possessions of Edward the Confessor, and became part of the possessions of the conquering William,—as we gather from Domesday Book, commenced in 1081, and completed, after a labour of six years, from the verdict of juries. will be found, amongst Ancient Demesnes, under the title of "Terra Regis"—the King's Land, and is thus described:-

"King Edward held Chintenham. There were eight hides † and a half. Reinbald ‡ holds one hide and an half, which belongs to the church. There were three plough tillages, in demesne, and twenty villeins, § and ten bordars, || and seven

* The following scale of distances will best illustrate this remark:—						
MILES.	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.			
Bristol 44 Birmingham 46 Cirencester 16 Evesham 16	Hereford 39 Leamington , 44 Ledbury 25 Marlborough 44 Malvern 25 Monmouth 35	Oxford 40 Painswick . 11 Ross 25 Stratford-upon- Avon 34 Stroud 14				

<sup>†</sup> As much land as could be tilled by one plough in a year, (about one hundred acres.)---Bailey.

<sup>†</sup> Dean of the collegiate church of Cirencester.

<sup>§</sup> Villenage, by tenure, by which the tenant was bound to perform certain services, such as we now call copyholders.—Bailey and Rudder.

<sup>||</sup> Holding cottages or lands on condition of supplying the lord with poultry, eggs, &c. Bord signifying a cottage.

servi, \* with eighteen plough tillages. The priests have two plough tillages. There are two mills of 11s. 8d. King William's steward added to the manor two bordars and four villeins, and three mills, of which two are the king's; the third is the steward's; and there is one tillage more. In the time of King Edward it paid 9l. 5s. and three thousand loaves for the dogs. It now pays 20l. and 20 cows, and 20 hogs, and 16s. instead of the bread."—Domesday Book, p. 67.

Though nominally vested in the crown, yet in 1199, Cheltenham was the actual property of Henry de Bohen, Earl of Hereford, who, in proof thereof, exchanged it with King John,+ and not with the Conqueror, as has been supposed, for other lands; and in 1219 the manor and hundred were granted by Henry III. to William Long Espee, natural son to Henry II. by Fair Rosamond de Clifford. This William, becoming afterwards Earl of Salisbury, bequeathed Cheltenham, at his death, (10 Henry III.) to his son William, who forfeited his estate by leaving the kingdom without the monarch's license. or even knowledge. The manor, which as we have just shown. was possessed by the illegitimate offspring of Henry II. was by his royal grandson (27 Henry III.) granted to his lawful wife, Queen Eleanor. It was next granted (31 Henry III.) to the Bishop of Hereford, and in five years afterwards, (36 Henry III.) the Priory of Montburi, Feschamp, or Fescamp, in Normandy, purchased the manors and hundreds of Cheltenham and Slaughter, with free warren, by the exchange of lands in Winchelsea and Rye; and the right to those and other important privileges they enjoyed therein, was allowed and confirmed (15 Edward I.)—Three years afterwards they obtained the royal license to sell the manors and hundreds, which they,

<sup>\*</sup> Pure villeins, under the arbitrary pleasure of the lord, receiving wages discretion.

<sup>† 1</sup>st of K. John.

† Fair Rosamond, who is said to have been truly so fair, that the blood could be seen to flow through her veins, was born at Frampton-upon-Severn, in Gloucestershire. According to Dryden, however,

<sup>&</sup>quot;Jane Clifford was her name, as books aver, "Fair Rosamond" was but her nom de guerre."

however, retained, and had again confirmed to them in the 25th year of the same reign.-John Limel, who is supposed to have held only by lease, died, seized of this manor, (2 Edward II.) The lands of alien priories, being vested in the crown, (2 Henry V.) the manor and hundred of Cheltenham were granted to the nunnery of Sion, in Middlesex; which grant was confirmed (22 Henry VI.) and further ratified (1 Edward IV.) In 1465, (4 Edw. IV.) Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Beverstone, (brother to James, the fifth Lord Berkeley) held the manor by lease. from Maude, the abbess; for we still find it in the possession of the nunnery at the period of the dissolution, in the reign of Henry VIII. From that time it remained vested in the crown. in fee; and was held by lease, viz.: by Lygon and Butler, for their lives (1 and 2 Philip and Mary) and at their deaths by Sir J. Woolley (16 Eliz.) for thirty-one years. assigned his interest in the lease, sixteen years of which were unexpired, to William Norwood, Esq, who was adjudged, upon an information filed against him by the queen's attorneygeneral, to all rights, privileges, &c. so assigned. The manor and hundred then descended, subject to the leases, to King James, who conveyed them to Sir Francis Bacon and others, as trustees, under which deed Charles, Prince of Wales, afterwards King Charles I. became lord of the manor \* (5 James I.) and sold + it for 1,200l. in 1628, to John Dutton, Esq. of Sherborne, who held his first manorial court here, June 3, 1629. This worthy ancestor of the present noble possessor, was "noted for his great hospitality far and near, and for his charitable re-He died in 1656, and was succeeded by his nephew, lief." William Dutton, Esq. (son to his elder brother Sir Ralph Dutton, who died in 1646) who dying without issue, the property devolved to his elder brother, Sir Ralph Dutton, Bart. to whom succeeded his son, Sir John Dutton, Bart, who dying without issue, in 1742-3, bequeathed his estates to his nephew, James Lennox, Esq. of Ireland, who assumed the name and arms of

<sup>\*</sup> Prince Charles caused a survey of the manor and hundred to be made by J. Norden, Esq. surveyor-general to the crown. Vide Appendix, No. 1. † The act ratifying this sale, passed in 1625.

He died in 1776, and was succeeded by James Dutton, Esq. the twenty-third lineal descendant from Huddart, Huddard, or Odard; and eighth in descent from Thomas Dutton. Eeg. who purchased the manor of Sherborne nearly three centuries ago. This exalted and most benevolent character was, on the 11th of May, 1784, created an English peer, by the title of Lord Sherborne, Baron Sherborne, of Sherborne, in the county of Gloucester, and for many years enjoyed, with his well-merited dignity, the respect and veneration of all who could justly appreciate the value of his public acts, and the social virtues which adorned his private life. \* In the year 1811. his Lordship conveyed the manor and hundred of Cheltenham to his son, the Hon. John Dutton, now the Right Hon. Lord Sherborne; -- a nobleman who may be truly said to have inherited, with the title of his revered father, the still more admirable and enviable qualities which add lustre to nobility.

Having thus, with no inconsiderable research, developed as much as, we believe, eas be known, of the origin, early history, antiquities, and possessors of Cheltenham, we turn to the less difficult task of describing its gradual progress to the present high and deservedly eminent station it occupies, not merely

<sup>\*</sup> This exalted nobleman departed life on the evening of Monday, May 22, 1820, in the 78th year of his age. The following humble tribute to his lordship's memory, which originally appeared in the Cheltenham Chronicle of Thursday, May 24, we trust may be deemed acceptable in this place .-"Distinguished through a long and honourable life, by the exercise of every generous and noble quality that could adorn the heart of man, Lord Sherborne enjoyed, in unbounded good-will, the respect, the esteem, and the regard of all to whom the many excellent traits of his nature were known. Possessing an extensive property, his first pride was the character with which the gratitude of his tenantry invested him; and to be known as "A GOOD LANDLORD" was to him the chief gratification derived from his possessions. Proud of the birthright of an Englishman, he was ever patriotically ranged beneath the banners of our glorious constitution; and in the domestic circle, his virtues were as unostentatious as they were earnest and active. Whilst the remembrance of human excellence-of patriotic purity-and of honourable principle, is dear to posterity, the name of "Sherborne" will be recollected with melancholy pride: -and when the titles and honours of this world shall have past away, the record of his Christian zeal, of his piety, and of his benevolence, will be greeted with a sacred enthusiasm, and a mouruful reverence inseparable from the memory of worth,"

in the regard of our own country, but in the most distant quarters of "the great globe itself." That it was once occupied by the Romans, and was, if not the scite of a camp, at least a place of temporary sojourn to the hardy soldiers of the south, at that period when, as we are told, "the country from Cirencester to Painswick, Bisley, Sapperton, Woodchester, Uley, Kingscote, &c. was much peopled with Romans," is a conjecture of great probability; for it is on every side environed with the remains of camps and barrows, and so lately as the summer of 1818, (July 28,) some labourers digging up a piece of ground near the Bath turnpike, found at some depth, an antique jar, containing many hundred Roman coins, bearing impressions of the emperors, and other devices.—Since that period many solitary pieces of coin have been dug up in other places in the immediate vicinity.

#### CHAPTER II.

# The rapid Increase and present Appearance

07

### CHELTENHAM.

Lavish Nature the directing hand Of Art demanded, shew'd him how to raise His feeble force by the mechanic power, To dig the mineral from the vaulted earth. Taught him to chip the wood and hew the stone, Till by degrees the finished fabric rose. Hence, every form of cultivated life In order set, protected, and inspired, Is to perfection wrought. Uniting all, Society grows numerous, high, polite, And happy.

THOMSON.

WE have already admitted the uncertainty in which the pristine history of the town is involved: of its actual state, as to buildings, population, &c. little can, with confidence, be stated beyond a century.—We know, however, that one hundred and seven years have scarcely elapsed since the first, and most singular, discovery of the Mineral Springs, from which the celebrity of Cheltenham emanated, and to the undiminished purity and salubrity of which the town is still indebted for its high rising fame.—On the surpassing charms of our local scenery, we shall have a future and more appropriate occasion for descanting; it is now our "bent to speak" on a subject much more confined and less beautiful—but certainly not less interesting—the gradual advancement of this favourite resort of all that is noble, dignified, and fashionable, in this mighty empire.

And here it may not be unamusing to contrast the present aspect of this most flourishing and prosperous place, with the

idea which tradition, and even oral testimony would suggest of its rural, and, comparatively, uncultivated appearance.-All that we can with certainty affirm is this;—a few houses irregularly, and stragglingly built, without any view to ultimate proximity, or any apparent connection,-adapted rather to the notion one always feels of the British yeoman's comfort, than to the entertainment of frequent visitors of the highest sphere in life,—formed a sort of continuous and populous village, one of such as William de Malmesbury describes as "enriching the vale:"-for there was nothing about it of the order, or even the design of a street. Of the style of building in general, a few, and but few specimens even now remain, like isolated vestiges or scattered emblems of the olden times; preserved pertly' by accident, and partly by the lingering fondness of their possessors, for the memory of the younger and happier days with which they are associated. Through the centre of the highway, on either side of which the independent houses stood, a stream, branching from the Chelt, at some distance beyond Barrett's mill, held on its rippling course, refreshing as it went, and cooling the air above it, in the summer time, whilst it administered, at once, to the cleanliness of the town, and the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants. At regulated intervals a passage, from one side of the street to the other, was afforded by stepping-stones, and such was then the depth of this watercourse that many a careless or unwary foot has immersed the heedless passenger at least knee deep in the cool water. Not far from the scite of the Old Market House, a large tree partly overhung the stream, and in no slight degree heightened the rustic beauty of the scene.

The first mineral spring is said to have been discovered in 1716, in the spot now covered over by the small building in front of the Old Well pump-room.—We have heard, however, that the first discovery of the mineral properties of the waters was made close to the southern bank of the Chelt, near the small coppice at the foot of Bay's Hill.—Be that as it may, we have found, in a Newspaper, published 93 years ago, the following ADVERTISEMENT.

"WHEREAS, the famous purging mineral waters at Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester, has not been, for some " years last past, so much resorted to as formerly, from a re-

"port that the inhabitants of the said town were exhorbitant in their demands, and no convenience to be had reasonably:

" By an unanimous meeting, consent, and agreement of the gen-

"tlemen, tradesmen, and innholders of the said town, This is

"to certify that all gentlemen, ladies, and others, may meet

"with kind reception, and good usage, with convenient lodgings and ordinaries kept, if encouraged, at reasonable rates."

"Note—'Tis a pleasant town, situate in a fine sand, and in "a fine air; and many persons of quality and distinction have

"been there, and received great benefit."

"The chief vertues are in the rheumatism, sciatica, scurvey, "stone and gravel; internal and external ulcers, and asthmas."

"The season holds all the summer."

"There is a good bowling-green, and billiard tables for the "gentlemen's diversion."

Without undervaluing the persuasive rhetoric of this address, we may surely be permitted to ascribe to some less fortuitous circumstance, the success, which in a few years had so extended the reputation of the mineral waters of Cheltenham, that they became the subject of medical discussion; for in 1740, Dr. Short, in his "History of Mineral Waters," made much and honorable mention of these springs, giving them a decided preference over any other discovered in this country.-From this period the history of Cheltenham is but one series of growing prosperity, \* neither broken in upon nor disturbed by such casualties as are incidental to all other places; and in 1779, the town consisted of one handsome street, nearly a mile in length—the buildings being chiefly of brick,-So great did the accession of visitors in those days appear, that when in 1780 they were estimated at 370, it was found necessary to appoint a Master of the Ceremonies to regulate their amusements, and the general voice selected Simon Moreau, Esq. who in 1788 had the honor of receiving and attending their late Majesties, with other distinguished members of the royal family, during their visit.

One exception we are bound to record; on the 5th of June, 1731, a storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, was experienced here, by which damage was sustained to the amount of 2000l.

it may possibly amuse some portion of our readers, we shall extract from the London papers of that period, a few memoranda, connected with the royal presence in Gloucestershire.

"Cheltenham will be the summer village of all that is fa-"shionable and all that is dignified; the residence of the royal "family being a thing quite new so far from the metropolis. Al-"ready we hear of nothing but Cheltenham modes—the Chel-"tenham cap-the Cheltenham bonnets-the Cheltenham but-"tons—the Cheltenham buckles.—in short all the fashions are "completely Cheltenhamized throughout Great Britain. "approaching fashion attending the steps of Majesty will com-"plete the climax of its prosperity.—In consequence of the "overflow of Cheltenham, Tewkesbury and Prestbury are Lodgings have increased in such a degree and at "crowded. "such a rate, that for apartments let the preceding season for "three guineas, no less than twenty-five guineas per week "have been asked and received .- Lord Fauconberg's house.\* "occupied by their Majesties, is most delightfully situated "about a quarter of a mile from Cheltenham. - Their Majes-"ties arrived at Cheltenham at five o'clock on Saturday even-"ing. July 12. There were no guards, and only four footmen "with the carriage—the bells rung out their merriest peal—all "was enthusiastic loyalty and joy. The town was grandly il-"luminated—the band left the theatre at an early hour, and "paraded the streets, playing the national anthem, whilst all "hearts and lips joined in the triumphant shout of God save the "King!-Oneremark was emphatically made; nothing pleased "the inhabitants more than the unguarded manner in which "his Majesty lived, conversed, and moved about amongst his "faithful, his devoted subjects—like a father in the midst of "his children. +-On Monday evening, July 21, His Royal "Highness the Prince of Wales arrived here on a short visit to "their Majesties .- On the 1st of August, his Royal Highness

<sup>\*</sup> Built for his Lordship in 1781, by Mr. Wm. Skillicorn. His late Majesty built seventeen additional rooms at his own expense.

<sup>†</sup> A short anecdote, on this point, speaks volumes.-The King one day walking up the street, the common-crier (then a woman) concluded a public notice by exclaiming "God save the King!" The good and venerable monarch turned round and emphatically replied "God save the crier, and the people!"

"the Duke of York arrived, and occupied the Wooden House, \$ "originally erected in the town, and carried up to Bay's Hill "entire on the 28th of July.-The following noblemen had "the honor of being visited by the royal family,—the Duke of "Beaufort, at Badminton-Earl Bathurst, at Oakley Park, "Earl Coventry, at Croome—the Lord Bishop of Glouces-"ter, at the Episcopal palace—the Lord Bishop of Worcester, "at Hartlebury Castle, and at the Episcopal Palace.-When "their Majesties honored the Cheltenham Theatre with their "presence, so rapturous was the applause with which they "were received, that they were upwards of five minutes en-"gaged in acknowledging, by the most courteous bows, the gra-"tification elicited by the love and attachment of their people. "On the 16th of August the royal family returned to Windsor, "but as they set out, perceiving the streets crowded on each "side with personages of fashion, anxious to pay them the last "mark of respect, the carriages proceeded at a footpace through "the town, whilst the bands played, and the people rent the "air with the vivid acclamations of 'God save the King! long "live the King! may the King live for ever!"

We have a confident hope that the most fastidious reader may be induced to pardon this digression, when it is remembered that every thing must possess a claim to our reverential regard which is at all associated with the memory of that good and patriot

<sup>†</sup> The Wooden House was afterwards removed to the site of Sadler's Wells House, but has been long since destroyed.

As a proof of the singularly acute memory of George III. and at the same time of the impression which the scenery of Cheltenham, and the circumstances of his visit, had made upon his mind, we now, for the first time, place upon record an anecdote of unquestionable authenticity. In the month of Sept. 1788, his late Majesty, being then at Weymouth, was enjoying his evening walk on the Esplanade, amidst a concourse of some thousand persons. when suddenly encountering a face which he recognized, he desired one of his suite to request to know if the gentleman was not from Cheltenham, and if so, that the king would be glad to see him. Mr.H--s, (the gentleman in question)immediately advanced, and had the honor of being introduced to his Majesty, who seemed delighted in an opportunity of making many almost paternal enquiries with respect to the town, its prosperity, and general condition; saying, with peculiar emphasis, "Ah, Mr. H-s, you have come from one of the finest counties in England-and good as Dorsetshire may be, it can bear no comparison with the vale of Gloucester-the finest part of my kingdom that I have beheld."-The good monarch was not forgetful of any circumstance connected with his visit, of which he spoke with unbounded satisfaction.

monarch, who, "born and educated in this country, gloried in the name of Briton."\*

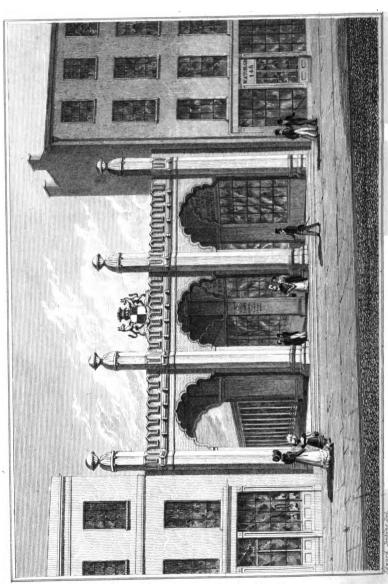
Thus prospering and to prosper, we might with retrospective glance contemplate the genius of improvement holding on its course of countless strides-but the allotted limits of our chapter warn us, that we must bring our narrative down to a more recent period. In 1786, the first act of parliament, for paving, cleansing, and otherwise beautifying the town, was obtained.— From 1788 to 1793 the purchase of lands began to influence the spirit of speculation, and here and there a neat box, a handsome dwelling-house, and at length a something in the unfinished semblance of a street sprang up as if by the gradual operation of One of the earliest sales at this period was the ground on which St. George's-place now stands, and upon which it was quickly raised—then the Cambray meadow was purchased, and "where cattle fed upon the greensward the dwellings of Soon after the church meadow was to assume a man arose." new aspect, the Crescent was projected, and, by degrees, from time to time, but with short intervals, fifteen excellent houses were built—the three wanting to complete its form have been recently erected. Nearly at the same time the Colonnade was commenced.—Of the Wells, and other public buildings, our notice must be reserved for a future chapter; though we shall merely observe that in 1804, the 'one long street,' was all our town could boast of; it contained 710 houses, with the addition of its suburbs, and its inhabitants numbered little more than 2000. There were four inns, and about as many boarding-houses.-At this period one of the most important of all the purchases that had been hitherto made, took place, when the Montpelier property, as it is now called, (but was then known as the Delabere property,) came into the possession of the late Henry Thompson, Esq. +

<sup>\*</sup> See the first Address of the late King to Purliament, on his accession.

<sup>†</sup> This respected and lamented gentleman, died Nov. 2, 1820, in the 72d year of his age, when, it may with trath be uffirmed, he closed a life of anxious and commendable industry, leaving behind him the enviable record of a reputation, untainted even by suspicion. Mr. Thompson will long be remembered as the most enterprising amongst the many to whom Cheltenham stands indebted for the promotion of her interests, and the established fame her aprings enjoy.

Having briefly noticed the Colonnade, Cambray, and other quarters of the town where improvement and increase were earliest manifested, we shall now enumerate the present number of streets, and the site of new houses and public edifices.— Commencing de novo from the old "one long street," we now have St. George's-place, opening to the southward, the carriage-road to Bay's-hillLodge, and the new road to Bath through Painswick; and on the north, nearly opposite St. George's-place, Henrietta-street, leading to the ground formerly known as the Marsh, the customary ride for visitors in "the olden time." The Colonnade, although commenced so many years ago, has never been completed, a circumstance at which we should rejoice, since we now behold so very superior a range of buildings in the Sherborne Promenade, delightfully displaying the "rus in urbe." Nearly opposite the Colonnade, North-street leads up to the end of Albion-street, whence North-place and St. Margaret's-terrace branch off, as do Portland-street, Winchcombstreet, Gloucester-place, Grosvenor-place, and Sherborne-place. Branching off from nearly the centre of the High-street, the Regent-buildings (in which the Post-office is now held) are nearly completed. To the south, the Cambray affords a handsome opening, through Bath-street, to the new Bath road, passing over Leckhampton-hill, and leads at the same time directly to the entrance of the Montpelier walks and pump-room -around which within a few years Suffolk-parade, the Montpelier Spa-buildings, and Montpelier-place, have presented to the eye some delightful edifices, which have been invariably occupied by families of the first distinction. Returning to the High-street, and proceeding towards Charlton on the London road, Gyde's-terrace and St. James's-street branch off to the northward; about one hundred yards farther on, Berkeleyplace, a fine range of buildings, attracts the eye; beyond which a line of houses and tasteful cottages intermingled leads to the Hewlett's turnpike, on the old road to Stow. Oxford-buildings, Montague-place, Oxford-place, Oxford-street, Corpusstreet, Keynsham Bank, Keynsham-place, and Oxford-cottages, engage the attention on the right and left of the road. † Returning

<sup>+</sup> Close to the Priory a new street is now forming; the design of which has a very pretty effect. It will lead, when finished, into Hewlett-street.



towards the Gloucester turnpike, Church-street leads through the Well-walk to the Crescent, and so directly to the Old Well; beyond St. George's-square, Ambrose-street leads to St. James's-square, where great improvements have lately been made. Near the opening of Ambrose-street, are Chapel-street and New-street, leading to Alstone. Between Henrietta-street and the turnpike, are King-street, Milsom-street, and the White Hart row, opening northward.

In 1823 the New Market House, built by Lord Sherborne, as lord of the manor, was opened. It is situated on the north side of the High-street, and is altogether on a scale admirably calculated to afford every requisite accommodation to the public. The building, which is 84 feet in length, and 42 feet in breadth, stands in the centre of a spacious square: the principal access to which is through the Arcade, containing, on the right side of the covered flagway, (an uncovered space being on the left for the market people, basket women, porters, &c.) a neat and very elegant range of shops, in which fancy goods are principally sold. Three portions of the square are appropriated to butchers' shops, constructed on a very convenient and airy plan. In the interior of the market-house, poultry, eggs, &c. are sold; and the ground in the rear is occupied by the stalls of green grocers, &c. This arrangement has given the highest satisfaction to all parties, concentrating the sale of all the necessaries of life, and removing from one of the principal promenades of this fashionable town, the great inconvenience of a public market, and the annoyance of petty stalls. Frequently as we have occasion throughout this work to notice the lavish endowments of nature, let stoics and philosophers say what they please, there are certain essentials without which life itself would have little of comfort, and but slight chance of prolongation. But, when "the good things of this world" were meted out, Cheltenham was by no means forgotten: and if our "happy valley" no longer boasts of its luxuriant vines, nor teems with the juice of its native grapes.\*

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Grapes, famous for their flavour, are here produced in quantities, and manufactured into wines of the highest relish, equally luscious with those of France."---WM. DE MALMESBURY, Book IV. De gestis pontif:

as it did in the pleasant days of the joyial William de Malmesbury. - we have still left us, (and no mean boast) the choicest productions of the animal and vegetable world, for which we are indebted to the bounty of Providence, and the great fer tility of the soil. The excellence of the Cotswold mutton has been, for time immemorial, and still continues to be admitted, beyond dispute; nor is the beef of our markets less prized in general estimation. The surrounding villages provide the finest poultry in great abundance; and the bacon of Gloucestershire is almost proverbially good. The Severn, (the "waterwarring Severn") contributes its supply of salmon,\* (in the season, "its chief pride,") shad, eels, soles, plaice, flounders, shrimps, lampreys, &c. &c. The Chelt abounds with remarkably fine trout, and affords, in its serpentine course, considerable amusement to the angler, to whom, upon proper application to the respected steward of the manor, permission is never refused.—Game is in great plenty, and excellent in its various kinds; and venison may be had in abundance.—The principal market is on Thursday. There are four fairs held in the town during the year, for the disposal of cattle, cheese, &c. viz. in the second Thursday in April, the 5th day of August, the 2nd Thursday in September, and the 3rd Thursday in December. There are beside two statute fairs, called mops, held on the Thursday preceding, and the Thursday following Old Michaelmas dav.

As the public buildings not hitherto described will be noticed in their distinct departments, we now proceed to record the introduction of the gas light. Early in the year 1818, a plan was submitted to the commissioners by the late Mr. J. D. Kelly, for lighting the town of Cheltenham with gas, and when the preliminaries were arranged, a contract was entered into for that purpose. On this occasion the liberal spirit of the inhabitants was conspicuous, for in less than a week a sum

And thus saith Drayton, in his Polyolbion ...

But of her vines deprived, now Gloucester learns to plant The pear-tree every where.

And the cider and perry of Gloucestershire are held in much esteem.

" "A white curdly substance between the more solid red parts, marks the high perfection of the Severn salmon."

amounting to nearly 20,000l. was raised by the sale of shares at 50l. each; and on the next meeting of Parliament, the Cheltenham gas-light-act was obtained; an abstract of which may be seen in the Appendix. An extensive gazometer, with the usual apparatus, was built just beyond the Tewkesbury turnpike, and on the evening of the 28th of September in the same year, the oil lamps were relinquished, and the town was for the first time lighted by gas. Since that period many improvements have of course been made, and so admirably has the undertaking succeeded, that it is not possible for a stranger to form any adequate idea of the brilliant appearance of Cheltenham by night; when we may, with the greatest confidence, assert, it excels any town in the kingdom in the splendour of its illumination.

CENSUS OF CHELTENHAM.—We have the highest satisfaction in displaying to the subscribers to this work the extraordinary increase of Cheltenham, from the year 1666 (the date of the earliest census we can find) to June 1826.

Date of theCensus	Number of Inhabitants.	Number of Houses.	Houses Building.
1666	1500*	321	2
1797	2700	530	10
1801	3076	710	15
1811	8325	1556	27
1821	13,388	2411	119
1824	17,647	2912	297
1825	19,160	3464	653
1826	21,376	4027	774

In addition to this estimate, the purchasers of ground in Pittville have contracted to build not less that six hundred houses within six years.

<sup>\* 200</sup> of whom were freeholders.-ATKYNS.

Estates transferable by surrender only. - A very considerable part of the real estates in the manor and hundred of Cheltenham, is of the tenure of customary, or copyhold of inheritance, which is only transferable by surrender; or, (in cases of entails, with remainders over) by recovery in the Lord's Court. These estates are in no respect inferior in value to freeholds of inheritance; and in many respects the former tenure is preferable to the latter. The fines, heriots, &c. are merely nominal—the modes of transfer have a most expeditious and convenient facility, at a comparatively small expence; and the records of the court, which, from the second year of the reign of Queen Mary, (1555) to the present time, have been carefully preserved, afford all the security and advantage of register counties, without their disadvantages; so that no person can possibly be deceived in the title, and right, of any individual, of whom he may purchase, or to whom he may advance money on mortgage, of customary estates; as no other mode of transfer, than those above stated, will be binding or legal.

ACT OF CHARLES I. FOR SETTLING THE CUSTOMS OF THE MANOR. - Some of the ancient customs of this, and likewise Ashley manor, Charlton Kings, were very extraordinary and inconvenient, which caused an application to be made to Parliament, and an act was passed in the 1st year of the reign of King Charles I. for altering the customs and regulating the descent of customary estates, of which the following is an abridgment:—

It recites,—"That doubts and questions had arisen respecting the customs of the manor—that some were uncertain and unreasonable; and enacts,—That the copyholders of the said manors shall hold their customary messuages and lands, by copy of court-roll, to them and their heirs, by suit of court, and by the yearly rents, work-silver, peter-pence, and bread-reap money, to be paid as before used; that they shall, upon death and surrender, pay in lieu of an heriot, 30s. for every messuage; and the lands thereto belonging, to be proportioned upon division. That the descents shall be according to the rules of the common law, saving only that if any copyholder

shall die without issue male, having daughters, the eldest daughter shall inherit solely, as the eldest son ought to do by the course of the common law; and where by the common law the descent would fall to sisters, aunts, or female cousins, the eldest shall inherit solely and alone.

"That the wives of copyholders shall have their thirds for life, to be assigned by the homage, at the court; that a wife joining with her husband in a surrender, shall be barred of thirds."

There are many other provisions in the act which our limits will not permit us to insert, and for which, not being of general interest, we refer to the steward of the manor, H. W. Harris, Esq. who will readily give every necessary information upon the subject, and produce the records of the manor, for the inspection of those who may require to see them.

## CHAPTER III.

The healthful situation and local advantages

ΛP

# CHELTENHAM.

- " Still bounteous Nature o'er the lovely vale
- " Ponred forth her gifts profuse, perennial springs
- " Flowed for the habitants, and genial suns,
- "With kindly showers, to bless the happy clime
- " Combined their gentle influences."-SOUTHEY'S RODERIC K.

SEATED near the base of the Cotswold, in the very bosom of that delightful vale, of which Drayton says, that "who beholdeth, to Paradise may think he had a second found;"\* Cheltenham is alike sheltered from the rude inclemency of winter winds, and free from the ill effects of those baleful exhalations and pestilent vapours, the certain concomitants of marshy grounds and swamps.

The defence and protection afforded to the town by the hills which surround it, in those points most liable to the boisterous visitations of the elements, have been made manifest, upon two singular, and not remote, occasions:—In March, 1818, a dreadful storm from the south-west came on, and raged for some hours; and although the effects of the hurricane, as it seemed, were terrible upon the hills, every farm bearing proofs of its devastation: the injury sustained in the town was confined to

<sup>\*</sup> Polyolbion, 14th song.

## CHAPTER IV.

Discovery of the Spa—its early History—various Springs, and the respective Properties of the Waters.

- " Here we see
- " The water at its well-head, clear it is,
- " Not more transpicuous the' invisible air,
- " Pure as an infant's thoughts; and here to life
- " And good directed, all its uses serve."-Southey.

THE portion of our work, which we now approach, comes to us with such a cheering spirit of gratitude—our enquiries have been so promoted by the learned, patient, and scientific discussions of professional gentlemen; the merits of the subject are now so generally and extensively understood, and the reputation of the Cheltenham Waters so established by the incontrovertible test of experience, that we are bound to acknowledge the comparative facility of our task.

In the early part of the eighteenth century, i.e. in the summer of the year of 1716, it was observed that flocks of pigeons daily resorted to the head of a small stream, in a meadow, distant a few furlongs south from the town, for the purpose of feeding on particles of a white salt, casually formed from the water by the heat of the sun:\* curiosity being thus excited, it was afterwards remarked, on the setting in of the frosty weather, that when other springs were congealed, this con-

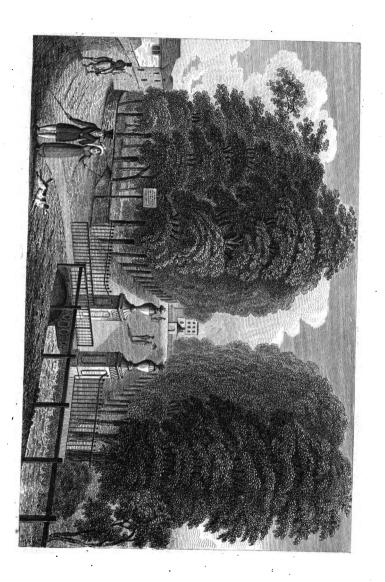
<sup>\*</sup> To this circumstance the discovery has been ascribed, and although the versions of this accidental development are various, we adhere to this as the most probable of any.

In the very year in which this spring first attinued fluent. tracted notice, it had previously been sold by its original proprietor, Mr. Higgs, of Sandford, to Mr. Mason; at a time when both parties were alike unconscious, the one of selling, and the other of purchasing, the simple source of the future prosperity and aggrandizement of Cheltenham. For nearly two years no particular attention was paid to the spring, and the inhabitants of the town drank of it, as if of common right, until, in 1718, the proprietor finding it so much in request, had it railed in, and a thatched shed thrown over it. In 1721, the first analytical experiment was made by Drs. Greville and Baird, and its salutary properties ascertained; whereupon a small pavilion was erected, and it was, for the first time, leased out to Mr. Spencer, at the yearly rent of 611. In 1738, Capt. Henry Skillicorne, son in law to Mr. Mason, becoming proprietor, raised a dome over the well, + and likewise built the original pump-room: on the west, for the reception and accommodation of visitors. It then received the name of "Cheltenham Spa." The grounds and walks about it were laid out, and continual improvements made in the path which led to the Well. In 1740,\* the Treatise of Dr. Short, who, in his examination of the mineral waters of England, gave it a decided preference to any in the kingdom, "as a neutral, purgative, chalybeate water," first spread its fame over the country. In 1743, the lofty elm trees sheltering the great walk, leading from the church, were planted by Mr. Andrews, a surveyor of the town, after a design furnished by the Hon. Norborne Berkeley, Lord Botetourt.

<sup>†</sup> It is said, in his monument in the middle aisle of the church, "He found the spring open, and exposed to the weather."

<sup>†</sup> This has since been converted into a handsome dwelling-house, and is occupied by Mr. Chambers, the present proprietor:—one portion of it, facing the Dome, has been reserved for a fancy and jewellery warehouse; and a spacious carriage entrance has been formed from the new Painswick road.

<sup>\*</sup> In 1741, Senkenberg, of Leyden, and Mr. C. Mortimer, published their "Observations on the Cheltenham Waters," in No. 461, of the "Philosophical Transactions." Dr. Rutty, in 1756, in his "Synopsis of Mineral Waters," noticed this spring in terms of high praise; as did Mr. Barker, in his "Treatise on the Cheltenham Water," 1786:—and Dr. Fothergill, in his "Experimental Enquiry," 1788. Nor has the subject been neglected within



The original plan was to have continued this fine avenue up to the church, yet, though this intention was defeated, we cannot help thinking the effect "better as it is." In 1775, the long room on the east, was built, at the joint expence of Captain Skillicorne and Mr. Miller, the then tenant, for the further accommodation of the increasing concourse of water drinkers from all parts of the world. It is 66 ft. by 23}, and was occasionally used as a ball room. Grove-cottage, with which the vista from the entrance to the walk terminates, has lately been highly improved, and with its embattled top, adds much to the The spring, on its first discovery, was found about six feet beneath the surface; in 1808 it was sunk and enlarged to the depth of 12 ft. and 6 ft. in width; and in 1819, its depth was, at a considerable expense, extended to 70ft. For many years this well was known as "Mrs. Forty's Well," the venerable old lady having personally officiated at the salutary fountain for upwards of fifty years, and such celebrity had she acquired by her courteous demeanour, that her name was familiar in every quarter of the globe.

As we purpose to devote this chapter to the Annals of the Springs, we must, en passant, observe, that on the 1st of July, 1803, Dr. Jameson opened a new well, at the bottom of Badgeworth-lane; but the supply, though of a good chalybeate saline water, proving scanty, he shut it up; and in 1804, he sunk another at the top of the lane, 40ft. deep, erected a pump-room over it, and called it "Sherborne Well," in compliment to the Lord of the manor. Here three hogsheads of water were consumed almost every morning for two years. The purchase of the De-la-Bere property, in this quarter, by the late Henry Thompson, Esq. was soon afterwards followed by the formation and establishment of the Montpelier Wells, by which the Doctor's new well was completely drained, and the building removed. Mr. Thompson's extensive arrangements having

the present century, for in 1801 it was ably resumed by Dr. Smith, and in 1803 by Dr. Jameson, whose judicious work has gone through three editions. It has recently been treated of by Dr. M'Cabe, Dr. Thomas, and Dr. Gibney, whose essays have obtained considerable circulation.

been at length completed, at an almost incalculable expence, the Montpelier Wells were opened in May 1808, and the deservedly great reputation which attached to them from that period, stimulated their liberal and judicious proprietor to still greater exertions, and the pump-room was finished and thrown open to the visitors of Cheltenham in 1809. In 1817 this building was greatly improved by the addition of the long room, in front, which affords a spacious promenade to the company, and being now surrounded by a verandah, supported by handsome pillars, it forms, in warm and cold weather, an equally agreeable and pleasant reception-room; well ventilated throughout in summer, whilst it is protected from the intense heat of the solar rays, to which it is exposed by its southern aspect; and rendered proof against the inclemency of the season, by the constant practice of heating by steam, in winter. Over the principal entrance from the S.E. the well-chosen inscription from Horace-

## "Infirmo capiti fluit utilis, utilis alvo-"

has been partially hidden from view by the more recent and tasteful alterations carried on by Pearson Thompson, Esq. The orchestra is now elevated on the north front of the build-In the pump-room not less than six distinct crystal tubes are supplied from upwards of eighty wells. Of their various salutary qualities, which are no where surpassed in excellence. we shall speak hereafter, as we treat of all the wells. situation, in every sense of the word, is admirable. a thousand yards from the very centre of the High-street-it commands some of the finest views of the country:-from the lofty chain of hills extending from Cleeve-Cloud to the bold projection of Leckhampton, the eye may range uninterruptedly, or rest in calmer contemplation on the lower landscape. still retaining the spreading town itself in the foreground.— The walks and rides all around the Montpelier fields are well laid out, and, in a great measure, sheltered by trees from the oppressive heat of the sun, and at all times enjoying the benefit of pure and refreshing air, in consequence of their elevated situation. Without presuming to discuss the local advantages



M. THOMESONS MONTPELLER PUMP-ROOM
CHELTENHAM.

Frated and Published by S.I. Griffel & C.

Digitized by Google

of any of the principal walks, which have all been laid out with a spirit highly creditable to their respective proprietors, we may be permitted to state the simple fact, that the Montpelier is one of the most fashionable morning promenades; and from an early hour gay groupes are seen enjoying the sweet fresh breezes, as by devious and varying avenues they take their jocund way; many in pursuit of health—many to mingle in the cheerful throng,—and not a few in the fond search of some bewitching face, or brightly beaming eye, whose resistless eloquence at the assembly, or selectly splendid party, of the foregone evening, had baffled the repose of night, and made ten-fold welcome "the slow-breaking morn." From the seventh hour until nearly the tenth, the animation and gaiety continue unabated;—whilst the pleased beholder might well exclaim—

- " Here's the spring head of Pleasure's flood,
  - " Where all the riches lie, that she
  - " Has coined and stamped for good.
  - " Pride and amhition here
- "Only in far-fetched metaphors appear."-Cowley.

In this agreeable manner may three hours be passed every fine morning during the season;\* when pleasure, borrowing the roseate bloom of health, is not the less acceptable from the diversity of her pursuit.—Here may the invalid, whilst seeking relief, feel "the gloomy and desponding sensations of disease" dispelled, by contemplating the enlivening crowd around him; whilst the soothing sound of music heightens the charm—revives his hope—and softens his affliction.

The Original Chalybeate Spa, situated near the upper part of the town, in a "pleasant meadow," immediately on the south bank of the Chelt, from which it is distant but a few paces, was discovered by Mr. Cruikshanks, chemist to the board of Ordnance, in 1803, who traced it from a small running stream, to



<sup>\*</sup> We use the word "season," as referring solely and exclusively to the period of drinking the waters,—Cheltenham, in fact, knows no such distinction, being now equally the favoured resort of the fashionable world in winter as in summer.

which the country people resorted in cases of disorders in the eye. A neatly commodious room was built over it, and gravelled walks laid through a small shrubbery (which was planted to protect the spring from the solar heat) communicating directly with the High-street.

The Cambray Chalybeate Spa was discovered in 1807, in the Cambray, on the northern side of the river, and soon acquiring considerable celebrity, an octagon pump-room, with a verandah, was erected above the spring, which is conveniently situated close to the foot-path leading from the Cambray into the Montpelier and Sherborne Walks.

Alstone Spa was opened to the public in 1809, covered with a small octagon pump-room, to which a charming pleasure ground was attached. The supply was once considered inexhaustible, but it has of late years been closed up.

We now come, in due and progressive order, to the New Sherborne Spa-we may truly add, "though last not least in our regard." Amongst the many enterprising friends of the town, by whom so numerous and beneficial improvements have been designed, and carried into effect, to none is Cheltenham more deeply indebted than to the projectors and proprietors of these Wells. In almost every other undertaking there were local facilities and pre-disposed advantages, to induce and aid the enterprize of taste and judgment; but in this instance there were difficulties to encounter which, alone, it would have been meritorious to surmount; but to see the very obstacles which presented themselves even in the situation and nature of the ground, turned to account, and made subservient to the general plan, is a circumstance entitled to more than ordinary credit, since it evidences the success of perseverance under skilful management. But to form a just estimate of the advantage thus conferred upon the town, it may be sufficient for us to state, that so lately as eight years ago, the now delightful Sherborne walk was a swampy, and scarcely passable. lane leading from the High-street to the Chelt, over which the passenger could only cross upon "the unsteadfast footing" of a plank; and when this feat was accomplished, an uncultured marsh on the other side, not only offended the sight, but, from

its often stagnant waters, issued no wholesome exhalations. Such as it then was, how pleasing is the contrast! With what gratification does the visitor, in his perambulations, find. even in the principal street of the town, a sudden break by which his view is carried at once to a charming country prospect, of well diversified scenery, whilst his attention is attracted by, and then fixed upon, the elegant structure situated on an easy eminence, which apparently terminates the well regulated carriage drive and wooded walks, upwards of a quarter of a mile in extent. Mid-way from the Colonnade the stream rolls its babbling tide through culverts, surmounted by lightly handsome iron railings on each side, which heighten the beauty of the spot, and, as barriers, protect the playful careless feet of infancy and youth from the water that flows beneath. On either side of the carriage-road, trees and plants, the graceful mountain-ash, the leafy sycamore, the birch, the beech, pine and larch, witch elms, and flowery shrubs, lend to the scene the charms of their varying foliage, and promise a grateful shelter in a few years to come. As we approach the Spa, on the left, Ware's nursery garden claims general admiration, "and has "its claim allowed." It is excellently well laid out, and through its flower-edged paths the disciples of Linnæus may pursue their fascinating studies amidst the choicest specimens of "the world of plants," indigenous and exotic-

#### " From the bud

- " First born of spring to summer's musky tribes -
- " Infinite numbers, delicacies, smells,
- " With hues on hues, expression cannot paint,
- " The breath of nature and her endless bloom."

Here too the finest fruit trees are nurtured; and on each side of the cottage are well-constructed green-houses and hot-houses.

But our attention must now be directed to the principal object of attraction, the Pump-Room, the model of which, if we be not mistaken, may be found in the Grecian Ionic Temple, on the Ilyssus, — and well may the modern structure be said to blend the correct and tasteful simplicity of the ancient, with the accommodating usefulness of the modern, school. In

front, beneath a handsome portico, nearly one hundred feet in length, supported by stately Ionic pillars, and surmounted at the height of twenty feet, by a well-proportioned bold entablature, at each end of which stands a vase of exquisite workmanship, are the grand entrances. Upon entering the pump-room the mind is for a moment lost in that sudden admiration which springs from unexpected pleasure—such as we feel in contrasting the grandeur and exquisite decorations of the interior with the external magnificence of the building. Two ranges of coupled Ionic columns grace the spacious room, eight on each side, having richly ornamented architraves, from the centre of which spring four fine arches of twenty feet space, which not only enhance the elegance of the building, but admit the construction of two semi-circular lights. The ceiling is truly tasteful,-its workmanship of the first style; and the central dome is chaste, yet stately; surmounted by a pedestal, on which stands a colossal statue of Hygeia. In a recess, fronted by stone balustrades, immediately opposite to the principal entrance under the portico, the pump rests upon a large marble base; on each side a piece of mechanism is placed, by which the actual depth of the wells may at any period be as-The water, of which the supply is abundant from springs of the highest excellence in their various healthful properties, is drawn through cocks of pure crystal, expressly constructed for the purpose.

At each of the three wells, excellent bands of music are constantly in attendance from the arrival, to the departure, of the fashionable concourse.

We come to the consideration of the various properties of the springs, and of their several effects upon the human frame and constitution;—first, setting forth the diseases in which they are most efficacious, and next such general directions for their use as we find not merely sanctioned by custom, but confirmed by experience.

In detailing the general system of using the waters, it may not be amiss to suggest, as a precautionary measure, that the invalid, on his way hither, should travel, especially in hot weather, by gentle and easy stages—nor would his object be the less promoted by indulging in quietude for a day or two, subsequent to his arrival. The motives of this advice are obvious. But the principal and most important advice we can offer is, that the invalid should never commence the course of waters, but under the express directions of a physician; and we may, with confident pride, assert that in Cheltenham there are some members of the faculty, who, in point of science, skill, and liberal feelings, will not yield to any in the kingdom.

DISEASES IN WHICH THE CHELTENHAM APERIENT WATERS ARE GENERALLY APPLIED.—Disorders of the Digestive Organs, Indigestion, Hypochondriasis, Bilious Complaints, Visceral Obstructions, Obstinately Costive Habits, Nephritic Diseases, Feminine Complaints, Consumptions, Organic Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Inflammatory Diseases, Scrophula, Tumours, and Worms, &c. &c.

# ANALYSIS OF THE ROYAL OR ORIGINAL WELLS,

AND THE

# Cerms of Drinking the Waters at Mr. Chambers's Pump-Room.

Taken from one pint of the Waters...which are denominated as follows:

No.					
1.	The	Original	or	Old	Well

2. Sulphuretted Saline.

3. Strong Chalybeate Saline.

No. A. Pura Salina

5. Strong Sulphuretted Saline.

6. Strong Muriatic Saline.

### No. 1.

#### Sp. Gr. 1,0091.

	RAINS.
Muriate of Soda	58,20
Lime	6,21
Magnesia	2,54
Sulphate of Soda	14,56
	01 51

Carbonic Acid Gas, 1,10.—Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas, 3,53.

Oxide of iron, a minute portion.

## No. 2.

8p. Gr. 1,00 <del>0</del> 9.	
Muriate of Soda  Lime  Magnecia  Sulphate of Soda	. 3,68 . 5,16
Carbonic Acid Gas, 1,15.——Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas, Oxide of iron, a minute portion,	83,76 4,60.
No. 3.	
Sp. Gr. 1,0083.	
	GRAINS.
Muriate of Soda	17,60
Lime	8,08
Magnesia	3,30
Sulphate of Seda	43,20
•	67,18
Carbonic Acid Gas, 1,5, Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas, 1	,35.
Oxide of iron, a large proportion.	•
No. 4.	
Sp. Gr. 1,0122.	
	GRAINS.
Mpriate of Soda	47,80
Lime	4,29
Magnesia	7,30
Sulphate of Soda	59,20

## No. 5.

Oxide of iron, a trace.

This water contains saline constituent parts, similar to No. 2, and also a proportion of Carbonate of Iron. It besides contains a large impregnation of Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas,—but little inferior in quantity to that in the Harrowgate waters.—This water and No. 2 should be drank immediately at the pump, where they are pumped up, as the sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas rapidly disappears if not directly taken.

118,59

#### No. 6.

Νο. β.		
Sp. Gr. 1018.		<u>.</u>
Carbonate of Lime	RAIN:	5.
Sulphate of Lime		
Magnesia		
Soda	8,7	
Muriate of Soda	97,0	
,	29,2	
N.B. This water contains a nitrate and a salt of potass in a small quantities, and a trace of siles.  SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ORIGINAL WELLS.		
Three or more of the same Family for a course 2		a. 0
		_
Two of the same Family for ditto 1		6
One Person for ditto 1		0
One Person for a fortnight 0		6
One Person $\cdots \cdots$ for week $\cdots 0$	7	0
e-man-no-management - management - managemen		
		_
SUBSCRIPTION TO THE WALKS.		A.
$oldsymbol{\mathcal{E}}.$	₽. 2	d.
E. One Person 0		6
$oldsymbol{\mathcal{E}}.$	7	

# ANALYSIS OF THE MONTPELIER WELLS,

# Cerms of Drinking the Waters at Mr. Chompson's Pump Room.

# The Waters are denominated as follows:

<ol> <li>Strong Chalybeat. Saline</li> <li>Strong Sulphurated Saline</li> <li>Weak Sulphurated Saline</li> <li>Pure Saline</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>No.</li> <li>5. Strong Chalybeated Magnesian or Bitter Saline.*</li> <li>6. Strong Chalybeated Muriatic Saline</li> </ul>

<sup>\*</sup> These Waters are peculiar to Mr. Thompson's Spas.

No. 1.	
Sp. Gr. 1,0085.	
,	GRAINS.
Muriate of Soda	55,50
Lime	3,31
Magnesia	2,10
Sulphate of Soda	21,80
•	82,71
Oxide of iron, a minute portion.	,-
No. 2.	
g . g . 1 000r	
Sp. Gr. 1,0065.	
Muriate of soda	GRAINS.
Lime	
Magnesia	
Sulphate of Soda	
	•21,10
Carbonic Acid Gas, 1,5.—Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas, Oxide of iron, a minute portion.  No. 3.	<b>52,29</b> <b>2,5.</b>
	•
Sp. Gr. 1,0067.	
	GRAINS.
Muriate of Soda	
Lime	1,64
Magnesia	2,05
Sulphate of Soda	22,80
•	F7 40
Carbonic Acid Gas, 1,5.—Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas, 2 Oxide of iron, a trace.	57,49 2,15.
<del></del>	
No. 4.	
Sp. Gr. 1,0077.	
- ·	GRAINS.
Muriate of Soda	46,40
Lime	3,07
Magnesia	2,02
Sulphate of Soda	98 64

80,13

# No. 5.

1 210101		
Sp. Gr. 1,0065.		
<b>Dp. 61. 2,0000</b>	GRAI	NS.
Muriate of Soda	23.5	50
Lime		
Magnesia		
Sulphate of Soda		
Suibing of Sour	90,0	•
And the second s		_
and the second s	70,8	3
Carbonic Acid Gas, 1,15.—Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas,	4,0.	
Oxide of iron, a minute portion.		
No. 6.		
Sp. Gr. 1,0098.		
Sp. 41: 1,0000.	GRA	T W G
Muriate of Soda		
Lime	3,0	
Magnesia	. 3,	
Sulphate of Soda	11,0	62
•		_
	93,	86
Oxide of iron, a minute portion.		
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE SPAS.		
£.		d.
For one Person, for any time not exceeding a fortnight 0	10	6
For ditto, for a course of the waters	. 1	0
For two persons of the same family, for ditto 1	11	6
For three or more of the same family, for ditto	2	0
For three or more of the same tament,		
· ·	•	
TERMS FOR THE WALKS, RIDES, AND DRIVES	i.	
· •		d.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		6
For one person, for using the walks during the season	7	0
For two persons for ditto	, ,	6
For three or more of the same family, for ditto	, 10	_
For one person, for walking and riding	, ,	0
For three or more of the same family	, 10	6
For walking and carriage	10	6
The American man contracts		

## ANALYSIS OF THE SHERBORNE WELLS,

AND THE

Terms of Drinking the Waters at the Pump Room of Mesers. Henney and Co.

No. 1.	
Sp. Gr. 1,0011.	
- GRA	INS.
Muriate of Soda 3	,31
Lime 1	,23
Magnesia, a trace	
Sulphate of Soda 4	,37
	.91
Carbonic Acid Gas, 1,20.——Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas, 1,50 Oxide of iron, probably half a grain in a gallon.	
No. 2	
Sp. Gr. 1,009.	
GRA	1 NS.
Muriate of Soda 72	,80
Lime 4	,29
Magnesia · · · · · · · 0	,59
Sulphate of Soda 6	,76
Carbonic Acid Gas, 1,0.—Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas, 3,78	,44 5.
No. 3.	
Sp. Gr. 1,0012.	
	AINS.
	,67
Lime 1 Magnesia, a trace	,85
	. 40
Sulphate of Soda 2	,43
Carbonic Acid Gas, 0,78.—Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas, 1,16	,95 5.
Subscription to the Spas. Subscription to the Land Walks.	Lives
£. s. d. To the walks, each person, £.	
	5 0
Two weeks, one person. 0 10 6 Fly and wheel chairs, do. Course, ditto 1 1 0 per month 0	2 6
Dittò, two persons 1 11 6 Fly and wheel chairs, do.	- "
Season, family 2 2 0 per annum 1	1 0
One morning 0 1 0 To the rides, ditto, ditto 0 1	10 6

## THE ANALYSIS

OF

# MR. FOWLER'S CHALYBEATE SPA,

And the Terms for Drinking.

A wine gallon of this water contains-

	GRAINS.
Carbenate of Iron	7,05
Muriates of Lime and Magnesia	15.50
Muriate and Sulphate of Soda	24.00
Sulphate of Lime	9.00
Carbonate of Magnesia and Lime	8,95
•	
Solid Contents	64,50

#### GASEOUS CONTENTS.

## Carbonic Acid Gas, 24 cubic inches.

The smallest size glass, containing a quarter of a pint, may be taken before breakfast, and two more at proper intervals, between breakfast and dinner; using the exercise of walking or riding for an hour or two during the intermediate period; the quantity being gradually increased to three half-pint glasses. This course should be continued regularly for three weeks or a month; and after a short time may be re-commenced.

#### TERMS FOR A SINGLE PERSON.

TELEBOTON IN BUILDED I ENGON.			
	£.	5.	đ.
Per annum	. 1	11	6
For six months	1	1	Ó
For three months	. 0	16	0
For one month (or shorter period)	0	10	6
TERMS FOR A FAMILY.			
,		<b>s</b> .	
Per annum	2	2	0
For six months	1	11	6

The above well is eligibly and romantically situated at the end, and to the right of Cambray-parade, in one of the pathways to the Montpellier spas.

For one month, (or ahorter period) ......

For three months

#### RESIDENT PHYSICIANS.

Allardyce, J., M.D., 3, Bell-Vue-place.

Boisragon, H. C., M.D., Member of the Royal College of Physicians, 11, Crescent.

Cannon, Æ., M.D., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; and late of the Military Medical Department of his Majesty's Ordnance, 9, Cambray Place.

Chienester, J., M.D., Hon. Member of the Society of Practical Medicine of Paris; late Physician to the Bath Eye Infirmary, 2, Bedford-Buildings.

Christie, T., M.D., Member of the Royal College of Physicians, and late Medical Superintendant-General at Ceylon, 9, Cambray-Street.

Coley, R.W., M.D., Sargeon in the Royal Navy, and late Physician and Surgeon of a Naval Hospital in India, Cambray-Place.

Faithhorn, J., M.D., 390, High-Street.

Faulkner, Sir A. B., M. D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician in Ordinary to his Royal Highuess the Duke of Sussex, and Physician to his Majesty's Forces, 5, Sherborns Promenade.

Gibney, W., M.D., Member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, Physician Extraordinary to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, 428, High-Street.

M'Cabe, J., M.D., Graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and late Surgeon of the Royal York Rangers, 5, Oxford-Parade.

Newell, T. B., M. D., Surgeon Extraordinary to the King, 5, St. George's-Pl. Thomas, J., M.D., Member of several learned societies, and many years resident Physician at Toulouse, 8, Portland-Street.

#### SURGEONS.

Averill, Mr., 3, Rodney-Terrace.
Cooke, Mr. C. T., Essex-House.
Dangerfield, Mr., 2, Cambray-Street.
Eves, Mr., 1, Gyde's-Terrace.
Fosbroke, Mr., Nuneham House.
Fowler, Mr. H., 2, Crescent-Place.
Fowler, Mr. C., 1, Well Walk.
Fricker, Mr., 65, High-Street.
Goullett, Mr., Bath-Place.
Martin, Mr., 149, High-Street.

Minster, Mr., 17, Cambray-Place.
Mountjoy, Mr., 3, Colonnade.
Murley, Mr., Portland House.
Nind, Mr., 341, High-Street.
Seager, Mr., 12, Crescent.
Salt, Mr. C., 2, Suifolk-Parade.
Whitmore, Mr., St. George's-Place.
Whitaker, Mr., 4, Tavistock-Place.
Wood, Mr., 11, Cambray-Place.

## CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Alder & Co. Messrs., 109, High-St. Adams, Mr., 4, Gyde's-Terrace.
Beavan & Co., Messrs., 114, High-St. Davis, Mr., 350, High-Street.
Finoh, Mr., 305, High-Street.
Goode, Mr. T., High-St.

Hingston and Co., 98, High-Street. Littell, Mr., 131, High-Street. Moss, Mr. S., 150, High-Street. Scudamore, Mr., 66, High-Street. Sisson, Mr., 401, High-Street. Wickes & Co. 89, High-Street.

# CHAP. V.

The Mineral Waters of Cheltenham;—their various denominations and medicinal properties;—their virtues contrasted with those of other Springs;—the manner of their use considered;—their peculiar efficacy in Liver Complaints, &c.

MINERAL WATERS have ever been arranged into two great classes—lst. Thermæ or hot: 2nd. Acidulæ or cold.

These have been subdivided into ten orders by the chemists of the last century, but the chemists of the present day have very properly arranged them under four different orders—viz.

1. The Gaseous.

3. The Sulphureous.

2. The Saline. 4. The Ferruginous or Chalybeate.

Nature is so simple and at the same time so abundant in her processes, that, with a few ingredients, (if we may be allowed the expression) and these the same, she has prepared a thousand different sorts of what are termed mineral waters, by varying the different proportions of these substances, and by varying also in the class denominated thermal their different degrees of temperature.

Thus we see every saline water has for its basis—soda, magnesis, lime, and, often, iron.

To these we beg to add potass, which does exist in the Cheltenham waters, and it is more than probable that their evident superiority over the common sea water, as well as over all those waters whose analyses prove them to be only sea-water in a more dilute state, may be chiefly attributed.

Potass and soda are seldom found in a pure state; they are

generally combined with carbonic, muriatic, nitric, or sulphuric acid, forming either

A Carbonate

Potass

Muriate Nitrate A Sulphate, or

Sulphurettum of soda

Lime

Magnesia, or iron.

All saline waters are but varied preparations or productions, and proportions of the above-mentioned substances naturally dissolved in water of different degrees of temperature.

Sulphureous waters also contain more or less of some or all the above substances, with the addition of bitumen, and an al-

kaline sulphurettum.

These are general rules to which there are a few exceptions, for instance, Bath; the waters of which contain, besides lime, soda, and magnesia, in the state of carbonates and muriates, and a small quantity of oxyd of iron, a very minute portion of sulphate of copper.

Some other medicinal waters contain a small quantity of extractive matter, others alumine and silex, while some few are reported to contain a minute portion of azote; but all these latter-mentioned substances are matters of no importance

to the general utility of mineral waters.

The Cheltenham waters, although of the order of saline, partake in a compound nature of each of the other orders; they are gaseous because they contain carbonic acid gas; they are sulphureous because they contain sulphuretted hydrogen gas; and the small portion of oxyd of iron thrown down during the process of analysis, is held in solution by the carbonic acid gas, which escapes during that process, so that many of the springs are also ferruginous. Moreover there are two chalybeate spas, so that no watering place at home or abroad can boast of such varied resources in the catalogue of mineral waters as Cheltenham.

In a work\* lately emanated from our press, analyses are given of some of the most celebrated among the continental me-

Dr. Thomas's "Practical Observations on Chronic Affections of the Digestive Organs:" a third edition of which will shortly be published.

dicinal springs, with an account of their virtues, in order to afford data for a comparison. There the general reader will clearly perceive that none of them are so highly impregnated with saline principles as the Cheltenham springs are; and the medical reader will recognize in most of the latter, more of the aperient and cooling principles than are to be found in any other mineral waters whatever.

The Cheltenham waters are pre-eminently calculated to combat all functional disorders of the digestive organs, viz. dyspensia, bilious complaints, incipient hypochondriasis, obstinate costiveness, nephritic complaints, &c.; and in such a modification of disorder the action of the waters on the first passages is generally sufficient to effect a cure. tunately many patients are sent to Cheltenham when every other means have been exhausted, and those disorders degenerated into chronic organic affections, or disease of some, if not the entire, of those organs forming the digestive or chylopoietic apparatus; of these the liver is not only the most considerable, but is, in fact, the largest organ in the human body. and is more frequently diseased than all the other organs within the cavity of the abdomen, and so great is its influence over the sympathies of the rest of the animal economy, and so necessary are its biliary secretion to the healthy condition of the assimilating power, that some eminent pathologists have considered the liver as the chief seat of all the chronic disorders of the human body.

Such a condition of either of those important organs within the cavity of the abdomen, is always attended with an increased determination of blood, and a morbid distribution of the nervous medulla to the suffering viscus, occasioning an enlargement of its volume, and a gorgement of its minute or lymphatic vessels with the red globules of the blood; but owing to the vascular and nervous energies being so much debilitated by a long previous disorder, they are not possessed of sufficient force, and from the same cause the weakened fibre or parenchymous substance not possessing sufficient tonicity and resistance to produce active inflammation. An indolent or chronic inflammation, a red induration takes place, which, al-

though not so rapid in its progress, is not less certain of producing the same effect, the destruction of the affected organ, unless, indeed, it should be timely relieved by nature or science, or more properly speaking, by the one assisted by the other.

We all know that purgatives invariably cause an increased. determination of the blood, and also of the nervous medulla to: the centre, to the abdominal viscera; surely then we should refrain from oppressing those organs already overwhelmed by an accumulated and morbid load of those pabula by causing a further determination of those fluids to them. Should we not rather endeavour to unload them by all the means our anatomical and pathological knowledge may furnish us? Should we not abstract blood from vessels within our reach, and which we know to be in direct communication with the hæmorhoidal veins, with the vena mesenterica, with the vena portæ, with the entire system of abdominal veins, and consequently with the very organs affected; one moment's reflection would compel the medical reader to say, this is tantamount to topical bleeding.

Whenever the balance in the circulation is broken, and any one organ or set of organs receives too large a portion of the circulating fluids, other organs of great importance suffer from a privation of these nutritive and vital agents; for instance, as often as an internal organ becomes morbidly loaded, the skin loses its due portion, and consequently fails in most, if not in all, of its important functions. It follows then, of course, that our next object should be to restore to the skin its long lost portion of the blood and nervous medulla; and as far as our means will allow us, enable it to retain them. This is the great desideratum in all organic affections.

To accomplish this indication no means present a fairer prospect than the warm bath; it decidedly makes a powerful determination to the skin, if taken at a proper degree of heat, and continued long enough to affect the vascular action, in cases we are now deliberating upon: it is of no use to enter into the bath on one side and get out of it on the other, as is the common custom in this country; this is playing with a valuable remedy, it is trifling with human life; the bath should be at 98 degrees of Farenheit's scale; the patient should never think of staying in the bath less than half an hour the first time, adding five minutes to each subsequent bath, until one hour is accomplished, and it will be found seldom necessary to exceed that time. Some cases require bathing every day, others only every other day: the safest and most convenient time for bathing is about an hour or two before eating, or full four hours after eating. We have had many of our friends bathe and make their toilet for dinner on coming out of the bath.

The plain fresh water bath is not always sufficient to re-establish the functions of the skin; for such is the degree of central irritation, and the consequent torpor of the circumference that unless a stimulation is applied to the skin, as well as warmth, it will never be able to recall its long-lost vital energy. The saline or mineral baths are most appropriate in such a condition. for they not only cleanse the skin from such impurities as naturally and unavoidably form between the true and the scurf skin, but also by their stimulus excite the different fibres and the nervous texture of that important organ, the true skin, to resume their functions, and a fresh determination of the blood, and a renewed distribution of the nervous medulla are thereby made to the periphery, so that the central irritation must be considerably diminished, and ultimately removed; and as inflamed organs retain a superfluous quantity of blood only by irritation, if we can succeed in calming that irritation we may fairly hope to afford effectual relief to the suffering organ, and consequently restore the patient to health.

This peculiar effect of warm mineral baths was known and duly appreciated by the ancients, and has continued in high esteem to the present day; but only the favoured few have been able to partake of such an advantage on account of the great distance and heavy expence of travelling to the comparatively few places endowed with such a blessing; but thanks to modern chemistry those baths are now furnished at our own doors, and in our own houses; they have been frequently had recourse to at Cheltenham, and the happiest effects produced by combining their use with the internal use of the Cheltenham waters; considerable benefit has also been often obtained by

partially irritating the skin on the chest, the hypochondria or the epigastric region, according to the situation of the organ or membrane affected, by the continued application of the tartar emetic continuent, so as to induce an eruption of pustules over a considerable space of surface. This method has an advantage over blisters produced by cantharides, particularly in all affections of the abdomen, as it is a well-known fact that cantharides have a peculiar effect in determining to that cavity and to the pelvis.

Let it be always borne in mind that the different means already mentioned, or such as may be reafter be mentioned, are not intended to supersede the use of the Cheltenham waters; those means are intended only to co-operate with that alterative aperient remedy; at the same time we beg leave to observe that, in organic affections, the chief purgative effect to be expected, and to which only we should turn our attention, is that produced by absorption, circulation, assimilation and nutrition, by which the blood, that flowing flesh (la cheir coulante) as it is emphatically termed by French pathologists; and the nervous medulla, become so far impregnated with it as to induce, by their renovated energy, such a secretion from the affected organs as would finally enable them to excrete the morbid particles from the system.

Such an effect cannot reasonably be expected until the patient shall have submitted to this plan of treatment for a few weeks, and as it is of the utmost consequence that the bowels should be kept regularly open during the treatment, we would recommend, (if sanctioned by the concurring opinion of a medical adviser,) in lieu of increasing the dose of the waters, or of charging them with more saline principles, a few grains of the extract of rhubarb, or the compound rhubarb pill, combined with one, two, or three grains of the blue pill, according to the age and constitution of the patient, to be taken at bed-time, and repeated when necessary.

Ephemeral remedies and nostrums have their brief day and are forgotten, but the claim of the Cheltenham waters to perpetuity is founded on a solid basis; for as long as man is exposed to the vicissitudes of weather, climate, and fortune, so

long will he be subject to disorders and diseases of those organs which elaborate and convert into nutriment the different articles of fluids and solids that constitute his daily food; and the more the science of medicine is improved and shed abroad, the more learned the members of that honourable profession become, the more will they be able to appreciate, and, consequently, the more they will recommend, the use of this truly valuable alterative aperient remedy in all such cases.

With the truth of this position the public mind is sufficiently impressed; and to this may be ascribed the unexampled rapidity with which every kind of improvement is carried on in the town and in its vicinity, and the continually increasing afflux of visitors and inhabitants; buildings are going on to an unparalleled extent in every direction, and no sooner is a house finished and furnished, than it is occupied. We refer to these circumstances merely to corroborate our assertion as to the public esteem in which these waters are justly held: but a still stronger proof, if a proof were necessary, may be found in the inveterate jealousy evinced by the persons interested in those different spas which in any degree, however slightly, resemble the Cheltenham spas. Fully conscious of the superior and justly-merited reputation of the Cheltenham springs over the waters of all others, they are constantly asserting, by hand-bills, by articles neatly wrapped up in certain periodical publications, and by every other contrivance, fair or unfair. that the quantity is deficient; an old story, artfully kept up, but which, on examination, must instantly vanish. When, indeed, there was but one spring open at Cheltenham, and the number of visitors yearly increasing, the quantity of water was scarcely sufficient to supply their wants; but this has been amply remedied for many years past, and now upwards of one hundred different wells are sunk in the bed of blue clay, occupying a large district on the south side of the town, each of them supplying an exhaustless quantity of saline water of different degrees of impregnation.

The same stratum of blue clay appears again on the north side of the town, occupying a large district, comprising Marlhill, Prestbury-park, &c. where a manufactory of salts was formerly carried on, but has been abandoned for some time. Even now we have reason to know, that the sum of one hundred thousand pounds will shortly be employed in establishing a spa and baths on this northern side, near the road leading to Evesham, and within a very short distance of Portland-street; so that none but the most wilful perverter of facts will henceforth dave to assert that there is not an abundance, and even a superabundance, of mineral water at Cheltenham, for all the medicinal purposes required. We have examined the water in the well now sinking near Marl-hill, and confidently pronounce it to be of an excellent saline quality.

In closing our notice of the springs and of their salutary properties, we are bound to place upon record this important fact:

—The wells from which the Cheltenham waters are derived, are at all times open to public inspection, and the respective proprietors have directed the attendants to appear every information to visitors who may be desirous of inspecting them.

### CHAP. VI.

## On the Warm and Cold Baths of Cheltenham.

- " Let those who from the frozen Arctos reach
- " Parch'd Mauritania, or the sultry west,
- " Or the wild flood that laves rich Indostan,
- " Plunge in the tepid wave;
- " Untwist their stubborn pores, that full and free,
- " The evaporation thro' the softened skin,
- " May bear proportion to the swelling blood."-ARMSTRONG.
- "This is the purest exercise of health,
- " The kind refresher of the summer heats;
- " Nor when cold winter keens the brightening flood
- " Would I weak shivering linger on the brink.
- "Thus life redoubles and is oft preserv'd-
- " Even from the body's purity the mind
- " Receives a secret sympathetic aid."-THOMSON.

WARM BATHING.—An erroneous opinion has long prevailed on the subject of warm bathing, it being supposed by many that the use of the warm bath is oftentimes injurious, in relaxing the human frame, and increasing, if not creating, a susceptibility to cold;—whereas, if applied under professional regulations, the warm bath in reality indurates the system, and guards it from any such injurious consequences. We know that the practice of ablution was amongst the ordinances of the Mosaic law; and in the pages of antiquity we find cold bathing recorded not merely as a religious ceremony, but especially as strengthening the body and fitting it for the endurance of fatigue, and even of the harassing struggles of warfare. We have

no vain or idle purpose in quoting that memorable passage of scripture.\* in which Naaman is described as having been purified from his leprosy by bathing in the Jordan, in compliance with the command of Elisha, saving, "Go and wash in Jordan seven times, and thy flesh shall come again to thee. and thou shalt be clean. Then went he down, and dipped himself seven times in Jordan, according to the saying of the man of God; and his flesh came again, like unto the flesh of a little child, and he was clean." In the writings of those physicians who lived in remote ages, mention is frequently made of the bath, and it is evident that its application was warm as well In every quarter of Europe, in Turkey, in Asia, and in Arabia, the use of the warm bath has existed from the earliest times, and we know that in Russia, and in Germany, it not merely constitutes a favourite remedy, but is indeed one of their most indispensable luxuries. What estimation it enjoyed, and still enjoys, amongst the Greeks and Romans, it is scarcely necessary to remark; but within a few miles of Cheltenham a striking proof of its use in the days of the Roman conquest, may be seen in the tesselated pavement discovered at Witcomb, on the estate of Sir Wm. Hicks, Bart .-- where amongst other vestiges of antiquity, the bath is in full and excellent preservation, and precisely similar in construction to those now so much frequented in our own fashionable town.

The strengthening or debilitating effects of bathing, however, must depend entirely upon the state of the body on its immersion—this is obvious: for the same application which must add vigour to the robust frame of a healthful person, may produce the most weakening results on the already feeble frame of the invalid. On the temperature of the body every thing depends—its heat, when in health, may be said generally to indicate 98° Farenheit—whilst in some fever-cases it often exceeds 108°. Hence arises the necessity of adopting, or continuing, the use of the warm bath, expressly under the direction of professional judgment. Properly applied it can never be injurious or relaxing,—on the contrary, we find, from the ob-

<sup>\* 2</sup> Kings v. 10-14.

servations of the most eminent of the faculty, that even persons of a habit of body naturally weak, have felt their power increased, and strength imparted by the bath, to which they were previously utter strangers; and it is only in cases where the degree of heat has been beyond the constitution of the invalid, or the immersion has been too long protracted, that any thing like debility has ensued.

Modern practice whilst it has established and confirmed the perfect safety of warm bathing, has also shewn that the perspiration produced by the bath is totally distinct from that caused by the rapid motion of bodily exercise—and clearly demonstrated that as, in the latter instance, the perspiration evaporates as fast as it appears, or lays with a clammy chillness on the surface of the skin, so on the contrary, in the former, it preserves and accumulates the internal heat of the system, and enables the body instantaneously to repel the influence of cold. The mistaken absurdity of creeping at once from the bath to the aired bed, has been for some time exploded, and nothing is more frequent than to see even invalids walking home from the hot baths, in their customary habiliments, with no other precaution than simply buttoning up their coats more carefully than usual.

The mawkish affectation that would seem to regard bathing as an act of effiminacy, has now been taught to look upon it as one of the most healthful exercises, giving to the entire system a glow of health,—an elasticity of spirit, and revigorated circulation of the blood-cleansing whilst it strengthens the body, and arousing from the torpor of indisposition all the finer energies of the mind. Care should be taken, however, that this gratification be not too suddenly indulged in-but cases have been known to exist, in which the warm bath has been used, with gradual repetitions, until its daily application for upwards of a month has been free from the slightest prejudicial consequence. In all cutaneous disorders, the peculiar efficacy of the Cheltenham baths is universally admitted. One important desideratum has, within the last few years, been supplied by the introduction of the salt water baths, which was effected by Mr. Thompson. The vapour bath is likewise in use, and its beneficial effects, in many cases of obstinate disease, furnish the best evidence of its salutary practice. By its power. in exciting the action of the superficial arteries, the determination of the blood to parts deeply seated is considerably lessened. whilst the copious perspiration it produces, may be continued or checked, as is agreeable to the patient; but it should never be of too long duration. The action of the surface is regulated and equalized; and the influence of cold air, which is then most refreshing, is perfectly without danger. of inflammation of the bowels, in bilious and liver complaints. in diabetes and dropsy, in gout, in rheumatism and sciatica, in cases of gravel or paralysis, in all nervous disorders, dyspepsia, &c. the use of the vapour bath has been attended with the best results. Its temperature and time of application must entirely depend upon the complaint and constitution of the patient.

COLD BATHING .- We have already, in adverting to the origin of bathing, exhibited the beneficial and almost miraculous effects of the immersion of Naaman in the cool waves of Jordan, and shown that the antiquity of the practice is recorded, we had almost said, through "time immemorial." The use of the cold bath, however, must, like the warm bath, be administered under the advice of professional skill-or the result may be prejudicial in the last degree. The immersion should be sudden, and the first and momentary sensation will be succeeded by a glow of warmth. The custom of delaying long in the cold bath is by no means judicious, nor is it productive of a continuance of that pleasurable feeling which accompanies the warmth of a short immersion. The sense of cold will only be experienced when the bather descends slowly and shrinkingly into the water—the reaction of the system not being carried on as in the sudden plunge - and where such a reaction has not been produced, then it is evident either that the person is not in a state to warrant the application of the bath, or that it has been improperly and ineffectually used. When judiciously and properly administered the body receives a powerful shock on its sudden immersion; and even the natural heat seems, for an instant, withdrawn: but, it is instantaneously restored

in increased temperature by the internal reaction of the system. The bath, thus used, stimulates all within-rouses the vital powers of the frame; bracing the nerves, and exciting the physical energies of man. Its superior and acknowledged efficacy must be found in the temperate reduction of excessive heat, in producing a healthful reaction of the system; and, in gradually increasing the activity of the cutaneous vessels. The time for warm bathing, generally recommended by the faculty, is not in the morning, when the system is empty; nor in the evening when the digestive process is in operation, - but in the afternoon, an hour or two before dinner, when the temperature of the body is rather above than below the standard. The colder the water of the cold bath is, the shorter space of time should the immersion continue. The custom of lingering on the edge of the cold bath before plunging in is injurious, and should be avoided. Care should, however, be taken on coming out of the bath, to have the skin rubbed perfectly dry; and, on first going into the open air, gentle exercise will be found to increase the internal sensation of warmth. The use of the shower bath is also excellent, and has nearly the same effect on the body as the immersion: but the re-action is not so powerfully produced.

We now proceed to enumerate the several baths, which we shall do in the order of their establishment.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL WARM AND MEDICATED BATHS, the first established in Cheltenham, were opened in 1787, at No. 61, High-street.

TERMS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT:-	8.	d.
Pure Water Chalybeate Bath	2	6
Sulphureous Ditto	3	0
Salt Water Ditto	3	6
Perpetual Cold Shower Ditto	1	6
Warm Ditto	2	0

Baths let to hire.—Cupping at home and abroad.

MONTPELLIER BATHS.—Mr. Thompson, with that undeviating regard to the comfort, convenience and general accommodation of the resident and visiting nobility and gentry of Cheltenham, which has characterized his incessant exerions

to promote the best interests of this fashionable wateringplace, has lately, at a very considerable expence, made such extensive and judicious alterations in the Montpellier baths, as render them equal in every respect, if not superior, to any in the kingdom, or indeed in Europe. The Baths are pleasantly situated on the Bath-road, beyond the Cambray, within a very short distance of the High-street, and immediately adjoining Mr. Thompson's laboratory, in which the only genuine Cheltenham salts are prepared. From the enlargement of this establishment every species of bath can be obtained at the shortest notice, as an unceasing supply of the Cheltenham mineral waters flows through the numerous In addition to the smaller warm or cold fresh water baths, warm and cold shower baths, warm salt water baths. sulphur and vapour baths, medicated baths, and an excellent dry-pump,-they possess the advantage of a warm bath and also of a cold bath, each of uncommonly large dimensions; and the several baths are fitted up with taste and with strict attention to the accommodation of the bathers, who may here enjoy at all times the luxury of fresh water from the springs, so that a bath, after it has once been used, is emptied in less than five minutes, and may be refilled with water hot from the reservoir in as short a space of time.

The baths are open for twelve hours during the day, from seven in the morning till seven in the evening.

	_		
TERMS OF BATHING.	s.	d.	
Cold fresh water bath	. 1	<b>6 \</b>	
Warm or cold shower bath	. 1	6	
Warm fresh water bath			
Warm salt water bath			each.
Sulphur bath	. 3	0	
Vapour bath			

For children only one-half is charged. Douch and all kinds of Medicated Baths.

N.B. The Indian Medicated Vapour and Shampooing Bath, and the Turkish Bath, are fitted up in every respect similar to those of Mr. Molyneux and Mahommed, at Brighton.

Cupping.

Digitized by Google

REGENT BATHS. – At this establishment ladies and gentlemen may be accommodated with BATHS on the following terms:—

	L.	s.	D.	
Dry Sulphur Fumigating Bath	0	10	6	
Medicated Vapour and Shampooing ditto	0	5	0.0	
Salt Water ditto	0	3	6	
Sulphurious ditto	0	3	0	
Common Warm ditto	0	2	6	
Perpetual Cold Shower ditto	0	1	6	
Warm ditto ditto	0	2	0	
Ditto Douch ditto		2	6	
Perpetual Cold ditto	0	2	.0	
Cold Plunging ditto	0	1	6	
Whooptong or Paste ditto	0	7	0	

<sup>\*\*</sup> Artificial Baths in imitation of every celebrated Water at home or on the Continent, on the same plan as those of Tivoli, at Paris.

## CHAP. VII.

Mr. Thompson's Laboratory for the Preparation of the only genuine Cheltenham Salts.

WE have already adverted to the extensive purchase of the "De-la-Bere property," on the south side of Cheltenham, which was made by the late Henry Thompson, Esq. twenty years ago; and the successful efforts pursued by that gentleman to secure the prosperity of the town, by obtaining such a supply of the mineral waters for which it was so justly celebrated, by searching and opening not less than ninety new springs. Finding these valuable sources literally inexhaustible, from the great quantity of water impregnated with various medicinal properties, which they yielded, and contemplating the important results that might be derived from concentrating these waters, and crystallizing the salts from them, Mr. Thompson erected a laboratory for that purpose, and the consequence has been that the genuine Cheltenham salts are now sought for with avidity in every part of the world, and that, in order to meet the great demand of the metropolis, depots have been established for their sale in not less than four districts of London. The expence incurred in order to convey a sufficient quantity of the water by pipes, from the fountain-head in the Montpellier-fields to the laboratory in the vicinity of Cambray, was immense. In pursuance of the judicious plan of Mr. Thompson, a number of wells were sunk, distant at least one hundred feet from each otherand by the means of leaden pipes placed in the augur holes, these were all connected with one grand or principal well, in which a pump was fixed, and a working cylinder placed sufficiently low to draw the waters from the fountain-head into the main reservoir—emptying several wells at the same time.

The pumps, which are completely protected from injury by small buildings, with tubes of sufficient dimensions, aided by forcing pumps, convey the waters of the several springs into reservoirs calculated to contain upwards of one thousand gallons each-and from these receptacles, which are situated on the high ground of the Montpelier property, the waters are conveved at a considerable depth from the surface to the laboratory, where, being deposited in a large cistern, forcing pumps are again employed to conduct them into the spacious boilers for concentrating their properties, which are constructed of wrought iron, with which they are likewise covered, the whole work being bound together with iron rivets. The industry, skill, and enterprize displayed in the process by which all these tributary streams are made to discharge their several contents into one great reservoir, conducted, as they are, from such a distance, and at so great an expence, reflect high credit on the proprietor.

In the cover of the largest boiler, an iron pipe is fixed for the purpose of carrying off the steam, which is thus conveyed into the adjoining building, where it serves to heat the public baths, and also warm the dressing-rooms and avenues appertaining thereto. The three boilers, being placed in a continued row, are all heated by one large fire, and when the evaporation from the largest boiler is completed, the whole contents are sent by means of a stop-cock into a large cooler, in which a strainer is placed for the purpose of arresting the carbonate of lime, magnesia, &c. which are precipitated from the fluid by the action of boiling:—the magnesia thus precipitated is separated from the carbonate of lime by the addition of sulphuric acid, which forms with the first a soluble, and with the latter an insoluble, salt. The solution of the magnesia being thus effected, it is placed in an evaporating pan, where it is concentrated, and prepared for crystallization, a similar process being observed with respect to the second boiler. When completely filtered, in ten or twelve hours, and the salt has subsided, the liquor is conducted into the third boiler, to undergo a further concentration, and after a full evaporation has taken place, the concentrated lixivium is removed to a large wooden cistern, whence, after remaining twenty-four hours, it is conveyed to the crystallizing vessel (an iron pan lined throughout with marble,) and on the surface of the water a number of loose sticks are thrown, to which the salts attach themselves.

The crystallization being complete—a process which generally occupies four or five days—the "mother liquor" is poured off into other vessels, in which a second crop of crystals is formed, and the salts which are termed "the Cheltenham alkaline salts," are then placed altogether in baskets, that they may be thoroughly drained previous to their being stove-dried for use.

By such renewed and prolonged evaporation in several iron pans, to which they are conveyed, the mother liquors are so concentrated, that the muriate of soda is apparent at the top of the pans, where it collects until the entire of the muriatic salt is detached.

When the whole muriate of soda is precipitated, the warm mothers are conveyed into a cold stone vessel, where sulphate of magnesia, charged with carbonate of iron, is obtained abundantly: the crystals being freed from the iron, and having a second time undergone crystallization, they are drained perfectly dry for some weeks, and taken to a small water-mill, in which they are ground to powder, and then become "the efflorescent magnesian Cheltenham salts." The muriate of magnesia, charged with iron, which remains in the mothers, is then diluted with ten times its proportion of warm water, which precipitates the iron, and the lixivium becoming almost colourless. carbonate of magnesia is produced by dissolving, with hot water, carbonate of potash in cast-iron pans-in which it is suffered to remain for nearly a fortnight, until the sulphate of potash has subsided; when a portion of the solution of muriate of magnesia is mixed with the alkaline lixivium in iron pans. lined with marble—and a mutual decomposition taking place, the result is the production of carbonate of magnesia, which precipitates muriate of potash, and remains in solution.

magnesia is then put upon filters of cloth, that it may be properly drained. When sufficiently dry it is removed to a chamber, the temperature of which exceeds 106°—where it is spread out upon shelves purposely constructed of porous sand stones, and every residue of water is speedily absorbed. The process terminates with passing the carbonate of magnesia through sieves made of lawn.

Calcined magnesia is also prepared here, in a strong iron cylinder, into which the carbonate of magnesia is thrown, and covered by an iron stopper,—the fire bricks are removed, by which the cylinder is, at other times, guarded from the fire through which it passes, and in a very few hours the process of calcination is complete.

One peculiar and important advantage has been derived from the establishment of this laboratory, since the visitors of Cheltenham, and indeed the world at large, may now be supplied from this source with several varieties of these salts, as for instance, crystallized alkaline sulphats—or effloresced and ground to powder, for the use of invalids in warm climates—magnesian sulphate in a state of efflorescence—murio sulphate of magnesia and iron, in brown crystals, highly tonic—subcarbonate of magnesia, in powder, and calcined magnesia.

In the preparation of the several salts the various medicinal properties of the springs are so separated, that no one of them resembles the water drank at the wells; and of the muriate of soda every particle is set apart for the use of the warm baths.\*

<sup>\*</sup> So far back as 17 George III. the spa of Cheltenham was made the first instance in this country of a rate being payable on any portion of the profits of mineral waters.

#### CHAP. VIII.

Beau Monde.—Morning and Evening Amusements
—Field Sports—Assembly-Rooms, Theatre,—
Libraries, Music-Rooms, &c.

- " Come now, what dances shall we have?
- "Where is our usual manager of mirth?
- "What revels are in hand? Is there no play
- "To ease the anguish of a torturing hour?
- "What mask? what music? how shall we beguile
- " The lazy time, if not with some delight?"

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

THE amusements of Cheltenham are so varied in character—so ceaseless in succession—so rational and so refined, that had the town no other title to the high distinction it has so long enjoyed in the estimation of the fashionable world, the pleasures that hold here, as it were, a perpetual court—the intercourse of the most polished society, and the numberless sources of entertainment with which it abounds, would in themselves be sufficient to establish its pre-eminence. But when we consider the high name so deservedly attached to Cheltenham from the efficacy of its waters,—for here

- " Reviving sickness lifts her languid head;
- " Life flows afresh; and young ey'd Health exalts
- "The whole creation round. Contentment walks
- "The sunny glade, and feels an inward bliss
- "Spring o'er his mind"-

then indeed are we proud in the consciousness we feel that this highly-gifted place possesses every attribute that can merit and ensure not merely temporary, but lasting, prosperity.

From an early hour in the morning the various promenades are literally thronged with company—and it is no vain boast to include in the glad and animated concourse some of the most graceful forms and levely faces that ever adorned a country. Of the many by whom the walks are thus frequented, not a few are attracted by the magic gaiety of the scene—and the enjoyment of the surrounding landscape. The forenoon is generally past in the libraries and walks, or, during the summer, in preparing for an excursion to some place, or object, of attraction in the vicinity-whilst in winter, Colonel Berkeley, and the members of the Berkeley hunt assemble, and with the excellent and celebrated fox-hounds, which are not surpassed by any in the kingdom, and are kept solely by Col. Berkeley, at his own expence, amounting to several thousand pounds annually, the pursuit of the chace generally occupies three or four daysin every week.

We have already so amply detailed the progressive advancement of Cheltenham, that it may now suffice to state, that, in 1780, the fostering patronage of the fashionable world had here given something more than "a local habitation" to many personages of consequence and respectability; whilst the concourse of casual and periodical visitors increased so much (then exceeding 370), that it was found not merely expedient, but indispensably necessary, to elect a Master of the Ceremonies, for the efficient regulation of the amusements: accordingly, in that year. Simeon Moreau, Esq. was the first appointed here, and retained his situation to the period of his death, December 1810. In the very centre of the church a plain flat stone, on which is simply inscribed his name, his office, and the time of his decease, is placed above the vault in which he lies buried, with his wife, who survived him but three weeks. In 1788, Mr. Moreau had the high honour of receiving and attending the royal family during their visit.

The election soon afterwards fell upon James King, Esq. who was then M. C. of the Upper Rooms at Bath; but as the seasons alternated—the one commencing just as the other closed,—he was enabled to combine their duties, for many

years, without inconvenience to the patrons of either town, or to himself; but the constant accession of company to Cheltenham, and its rapidly growing importance, rendered it incumbent on the part of the subscribers, when a vacancy was occasioned by the death of Mr. King,\* on Oct. 16, 1816, in the 70th year of his age, to select a gentleman whose attention should be devoted exclusively to Cheltenham; and Alexander Fothringham, Esq. was elected: his death occurred on the morning of Saturday, January 22, 1820, under the following painful circumstances. His lamented lady expired, after a short but severe illness, on the previous Sunday; -and at the very moment when the hearse arrived to convey her remains to the grave, his widowed heart gave way, and he died in convulsions in less than half an hour. On the Tuesday following they were interred together at Prestbury, in the same vault wherein five of their children had in one year been laid.

An active canvas soon afterwards commenced, which terminated on the 21st of March following, when Charles Henry Marshall, Esq. was duly elected.

We cannot too earnestly impress upon the minds of our visitors the expediency of an early compliance with the respectful request of the master of the ceremonies, that they will have the goodness to insert their names and places of residence in his books, which are placed at the rooms and in the libraries expressly for that purpose. By so doing they at once ensure that respect and attention due to their station in life, and facilitate their own participation in all the pleasures, amusements, and agreements of Cheltenham.

THE SEASON, or more properly to distinguish the two portions of our annual festivities, the Summer Season, which in the olden time was regulated by the court arrangements, and did not commence until "the birth-day" (June 4) had passed,

Notwithstanding the many difficulties Mr. King had to surmount, at the onset, he established a system of regularity which had not, till then, been much observed. He was held in very general esteem.

may now be regarded as commencing with the first week in May, and terminating with the close of November, or rather merging into the *Winter Season*, as we may truly term it; in as much as that the number of residents has so increased, that throughout the year there is scarcely any diminution of the most fashionable company, linked together by one unbroken chain of elegant enjoyments, delight and gaiety. Indeed we might exclaim with Nourmahal—

- "Come hither, come hither, by night and by day "We linger in pleasures that never are gone:
- "Like the waves of the summer, as one dies away
  "Another as sweet and as shining comes on!"

THE ASSEMBLY-ROOMS may fairly compete with any establishment in England, whether in point of elegance or in the still greater desideratum of general accommodation and Forming externally a principal feature amongst the public buildings of the town, their internal decorations and wellconducted arrangements are alike the theme of admiration, and the source of pleasure. Here all the fashion of this mighty empire, from time to time assembled, brings, as its blooming handmaids, all the youthful loveliness and grace of Britain; and where beauty is, there too will its admirers be. style and well-regulated order of society in Cheltenham is not its slightest recommendation: and in so numerous a concourse of visitors it is, perhaps, the singular good fortune and justly proud boast of our town that amongst its patrons are included the first personages of the country, in station, affluence, and respectability; whilst no unprivileged footstep is suffered to intrude upon the circle of their pleasures. We would here point out to all who may be about to visit this watering place, the great advantages they must derive from the precaution of obtaining letters of introduction from their friends, who may have previously resided here, or may be acquainted with the resident or visiting families of the town or its vicinity. The ballroom, with scarcely the intermission of a month throughout the year, presents, on the evenings allotted to the assemblies, a scene of the most refined amusement, and a delight of which

every heart must be susceptible, in contemplating the galaxy of beauty, shedding its soft and bewildering radiance over all; whilst

- "Up springs the dance along the lighted dome,
- " Mixed and evolved a thousand sprightly ways.
- "The glittering court effuses every pomp;
- " The circle deepens; beamed from splendid robes,
- " Tapers, and sparkling gems, and radiant eyes,
- " A soft effulgence o'er the assembly wares."

This splendid room was first opened, under the most auspicious circumstances, on the evening of July 29, 1816; upon which occasion the immediate patronage and presence of the Duke and Duchess of Wellington graced the ceremony, and attracted the attendance of the principal nobility and gentry of Gloucestershire and several parts of the adjoining The ante or card-room is of proportionate dimensions to the spacious ball-room, which is upwards of 87ft. in length, 40ft. in breadth, and 40ft. high. It is brilliantly illuminated by eleven superb chandeliers which, with the three chandeliers in the card-room, cost the proprietors upwards of two thousand five hundred quineas. The orchestra, which has been lately erected, has an admirable effect: and from the ball-room there is a communication to the very elegant suite of apartments which are used on the night of the Berkeley-hunt ball, fancy dress balls, and similar entertainments, requiring the refreshment of suppers, &c,; these, together with the anteroom, are occasionally let for private parties; and during the spring of 1824 a very considerable sum was expended in decorating the rooms, which may now be considered as rivaling, if not excelling, any similar establishment in the king-The spacious entrance-hall is upwards of 120ft. in length and 12ft. in breadth, having at the end an extensive bar, and a ladies' cloak-room, where there is constant attendance.

The whole pile of building, with the consequent arrangements, it is estimated, cannot have cost the proprietors less than 60,000l.; and to the late Mr. Kelly is Cheltenham indebted for its erection, and for the liberal scale, in point of expenditure, on which it has been founded, and brought to its present state of

perfection: to his emulous efforts may the town ascribe no small portion of its celebrity, in which no man felt a more honest pride, or displayed more zeal for its promotion, than the lamented J. D. Kelly, Esq. of whose enterprize and liberal spirit these rooms will form a lasting memorial.

The following are the TERMS OF ADMISSION to the BALLS.

SUMMER SEASON.	£.	. <b>s</b> .	d.
Lady's subscription	0	15	0
Gentleman's ditto	1	1	0
Non-Subscriber's, each night			
The balls are held every Monday and Friday evenimencing at 8 and closing at 12 o'clock precise	ings,		

#### WINTER SEASON.

From Nov. 1 to the end of April.			
	£.	s.	d.
Lady's subscription	1	1	0
Gentleman's ditto	1	11	6
Non-subscriber			
Refreshment of Tea.			

The balls are held every alternate Monday evening, and commence at eight and close at one o'clock.

The ladies' promenade and card assemblies, or subscription concerts, take place on the intervening Monday.

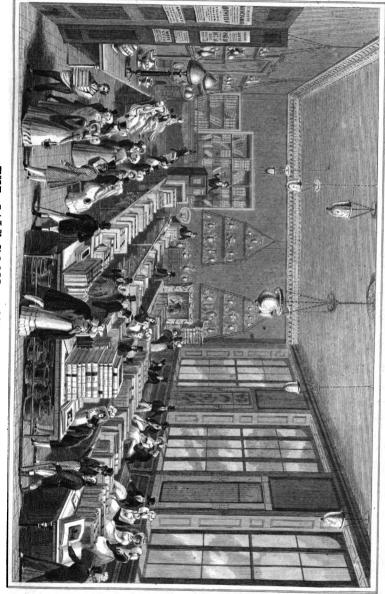
One department of the building is exclusively devoted to the GLOUCESTERSHIRE AND CHELTENHAM CLUB, established a few years since on similar plans to the most respectable establishments in the metropolis; the members of which, as well as those of Dublin, Bath, and Brighton, are admissible without ballot by an annual subscription of three guineas: and such as are not subscribers to any of these establishments are admitted on the introduction of two members, as are also visitors of Cheltenham for a short period, by a subscription of 11. 6s. per month.

CONCERTS of a very superior order are likewise held at the

AUCTION-ROOM of Mr. PRICE constitutes a principal lounge during the afternoon, where articles in almost every department of business are disposed of; such as jewellery, gold, silver, and plated goods, cut glass, china-ware, cutlery, books, pictures, prints, paper hangings, &c. by auction or private contract.

THE THEATRE.—It would be strange indeed if amidst all the pleasures of this gay scene the drama were neglected—an art which in almost every state of society is cherished, as "the most perfect imitation of human life—representing man in all his varieties of mind, manner, and action:" teeming with instruction, and informing us of all that is desirable in virtue and benevolence—of all that is to be avoided in vice, passion, or misanthropy; an art admired through long past centuries by the gravest sages and the sternest censors—an art which, above all, has made our Skakespeare familiar not only to his countrymen of every rank, but to the applauding world. Rarely, indeed, has the patronage of the stage been so proverbially liberal as in Cheltenham, where, under the auspices of Col. Berkeley, and our distinguished amateurs, aided by every leader of the ton, it has risen to its merited importance.

About 34 years since the temporary theatre was situated in Portland-passage, the site of Newcastle-house being the sphere in which even the brilliant genius of a Siddons or a Jordan did not disdain to shed forth its lustre. The "tyring-room" being a hayloft, and the "arena" a stable, fitted up for the "nonce." The heroine in her sable garb of woe came always in a chair, dressed for the character she had to perform; and was conducted by a miserable flight of steps to the general green room. -From the gradual increase of the town, subsequent to the royal visit, it became necessary to extend the means of public accommodation, and a more spacious building was erected in the grounds at the rear of the York-hotel; but this, likewise, proving insufficient, the late Mr. Watson, who was an able and judicious manager, having purchased a considerable portion of "the Cambray meadow," built the present theatre, in Bath-The internal form of the house is well adapted to dramatic effect, every seat commanding a good view of the stage, whilst the voice of the performer, and the expression of the



THE SALE ROOM or M. THO! PRICE,

countenance, are heard and seen to the utmost advantage: in these respects we are assured that several of the most eminent actors of our day give it a decided preference over the metropolitan houses.-Under the immediate and personal sanction of the powerful influence to which we have before alluded, our dramatic entertainments have been raised to such eminence that the theatre has become an object of attention to the London members of the histrionic profession; and for the seasons of 1822 and 1823 it was conducted by Messrs. Abbott and Farley, of Covent Garden, in a style that would have reflected credit upon any system of management. The decorations are in the best taste—the scenery admirable—the wardrobe of the first order—and the appointments excellent throughout. companies have been selected with judgment, and the liberality of their several engagements worthy of the respectability and talent of the performers, many of whom are from the Covent Garden boards, Bath, Liverpool, &c. To heighten the general claim, and to uphold the importance, of the drama, the occasional performances of Colonel Berkeley, Capt. Augustus Berkeley, Mr. Dawkins, Mr. Austin, Mr. W. Ormsby, and Mr. Bankes, have attracted most brilliant audiences, and excited a generous spirit of patronage in the fashionable world; by whom their talents, by far surpassing any thing hitherto looked upon as the acting of amateurs, have been justly appreciated and most rapturously applauded. In addition to these attractions, no season passes in which our theatrical hemisphere is not illumined by erratic stars from the metropolis.

THE LIBRARIES.\*—What Bacon has said of private studies may be justly applied to the public libraries of Cheltenham, which "serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability;" and the spirit of emulation which pervades the town is not unfelt or neglected by the respective librarians. There can be no more rational or agreeable recreation—no more pleasurable

See PETER'S LETTERS TO HIS KINSFOLK.

<sup>&</sup>quot; One of the first things I do, whenever I come to any town, is to make a round of visits to all the principal bookseller's shops. I think

<sup>&</sup>quot;them by far the most amusing lounges in the world.".

means of diversifying the amusements of the day, than the reading-rooms afford: the tables piled with the London and provincial newspapers, periodical publications, reviews, &c. and surrounded by shelves, loaded with all the literature of every age, and of almost every country: neither should we be unmindful of the great accommodation thus afforded to visitors. who, during their casual sojourn, have, for a trifling subscription, proportioned to their stay, all the advantage and information that they could derive from their own bookshelves, howsoever extensive they may be. The first in the order of enumeration, from the priority of its establishment, is "THE CHELTENHAM LIBRARY,"—but now more generally known as BETTISON'S LIBRARY, which is distinguished by an extensive collection of ancient works, consisting of not less than 3000 rare and valuable volumes. But it is not alone in publications which time has rendered venerable, that this establishment reflects so much credit upon its proprietor, Mr. Bettison. also the repository of standard modern works on every important subject, and every branch of human knowledge-offering to the theologist, the philosopher, the historian, and the poet, exhaustless references in their various studies; whilst the lovers of romance, or of that better order of novel writing which has so much adorned our language in the last, and the present century, will find their quenchless curiosity abundantly supplied from the highest sources. The library and reading-room are fitted up with taste, and in the quietness of the decorations an obvious regard has been paid to the noiseless and contemplative purpose to which they are dedicated. The reading-room opens upon a shrubbery and pleasureground fancifully laid out, in which are rustic seats for the use of the subscribers.

WILLIAMS'S ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LIBRARY is very conveniently situated at the eastern side of the assembly-rooms, in the most central part of the High-street, and maintains a highly respectable rank as a repository of literature. It has lately been much improved, and the entire space, exceeding 100ft. in length, has been judiciously divided into four compartments, opening into each other; thus, on first entering, we find the bookselling





# BOOKSELLER PUBLISHER & STATIONER Duke of Wellington

BOOKBINDER & COPPER-PLATE-PRINTER.

Smyth's, Gattie's, Rigge's, and Delcroix's Lerfumery.

Genuine Patent Medicine Warehouse.

or small parcels of Books, purchased or exchanged. Libraries

Deriodical Works Supplied the day of Dublication, & all orders for new Books executed in three days at the London Drices.

Coal Merchant.

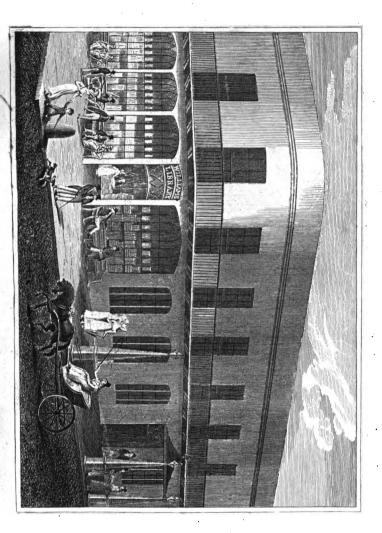
Agent for the Sale of the East India Company's Teas.

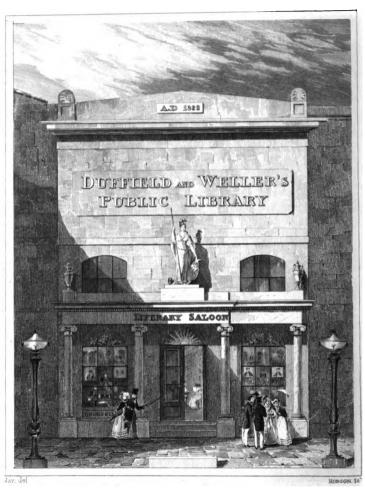
business carried on to a very great extent, with a capital stock of ancient and curious books, and all the principal modern productions. The reading-room and English library form the second division, if we may so term it, and are remarkably well attended; and here subscribers may at all times peruse the London, daily and weekly, Irish, Welsh, Scotch, provincial, and French papers—the provincial news embracing all the principal counties of England: the reviews, periodical works, &c. are also taken in and set apart for the perusal of subscribers. The third compartment is devoted to the Foreign library, where works in almost all the continental languages may be met with: the fourth contains several series of Biography, Travels, &c.; and the whole comprises such a collection of works in divinity, history, poetry, biography, voyages, travels, law, physic, novels, romances, plays, &c. as could only have been procured by long research and indefatigable attention, and at a considerable expence. In summer an excellent band performs on the evenings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and this most fashionable and agreeable retreat is, without exception, thronged with company on these occasions.

MISS ROBERTS'S LIBRARY, 370, High-street, though not so spacious as the others, enjoys a considerable portion of public patronage; and by Miss R.'s assiduity, in attending to the wishes of her friends and the commands of subscribers, she well merits the favour she enjoys. Her library is well supplied with works of talent on the most interesting subjects; and all the modern productions, interspersed with several ancient books. The reading-room is liberally furnished with all the London and provincial journals; and her sources of local information are abundant.—To families visiting Cheltenham Miss Roberts affords every facility in procuring suitable residences, and is unremitting in her exertions to afford general satisfaction.

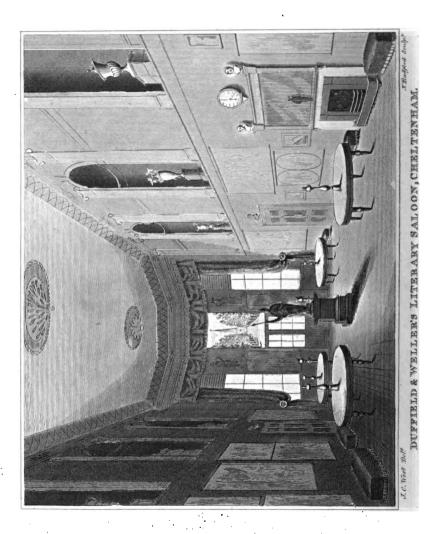
THE LITERARY SALOON was opened in the year 1822, by Messrs. DUFFIELD & WELLER, upon a scale of splendour and liberality seldom equalled, and the arrangements are all marked by taste and judgment. The extraordinary and un-

precedented success which has already crowned their exertions, has raised their library to an eminence that is not surpassed by any literary establishment in the kingdom. The long neglected premises which, under their spirited directions, have become one of the principal ornaments of the town, were originally designed for, and used as, assembly-rooms. From the extent of the building it is admirably adapted to its present purpose. the saloon being nearly 100ft. in length, 30ft. in height, and 26ft. in width. An extensive and well-chosen circulating library is attached to the establishment, which is constantly supplied with every new publication as soon as it issues from The reading-room (the walls of which are hung around with a number of the largest and most accurate maps) is furnished with upwards of 100 London and provincial newspapers during the week:—and on the tables are likewise placed every periodical work of interest or talent: to enhance the gratification of subscribers, a beautiful collection of prints is kept for their inspection. This room has a peculiar and very elegant effect, imparted by the skilful pencil of Mr. Grieve. of Covent Garden, who has given it the semblance of the interior of an ionic temple; the exterior presenting a handsome portico of the same order, extending along the entire front; and surmounted in the centre by a fine colossal figure of Minerva. During the summer the instrumental performances of one of the finest bands out of the metropolis render the saloon an object of peculiar attraction to a vast concourse of delighted listeners. Amongst the performers there are not less than three who have been distinguished as masters of dis-In short the tout ensemble of the library presents an object of general admiration, whilst its internal purpose is fally accomplished in affording an intellectual treat of the highest order. The bookselling department is carried on with great respectability and spirit; and the stock of books kept on sale is very extensive—the utmost attention being regularly paid to procure the choicest and best editions of every work. The selection of prints is deserving of notice and of praise; and their supply of stationary is of the best quality.





THE LITERARY SALOON...
CHELTENHAM



Digitized by Google

THE LITERARY SALOON was opened in the year 1822, by Messrs. Duffield and Weller. The library was originally designed for, and used as, an assembly-room. From the extent of the building it is admirably adapted to its present purpose, the saloon being nearly 100ft. in length, 30ft. in height. An extensive and well-chosen circuand 26 ft. in width. lating library is attached to the establishment, which is constantly supplied with every new publication as soon as it issues from the press. The reading-room (the walls of which are hung around with a number of the largest and most accurate maps) is furnished with upwards of one hundred London and provincial newspapers during the week; -and on the tables are likewise placed every periodical work of interest or talent: to enhance the gratification of subscribers. a beautiful collection of prints is kept for their inspection. This room has a peculiar and very elegant effect, imparted by the skilful pencil of Mr. Grieve, of Covent Garden, who has given it the semblance of the interior of an ionic temple; the exterior presenting a handsome portico of the same order, extending along the entire front; and surmounted in the centre by a fine colossal figure of Minerva. The bookselling department is carried on with great respectability and spirit; and the stock of books kept on sale is very extensive.

PORTER'S ECONOMICAL REPOSITORY AND READING-ROOM is situated in the centre of the Arcade, leading to the New Market-House. An extensive assortment of books, drawings, and fancy articles is kept for sale.

HARPER'S REPOSITORY OF ARTS AND READING-ROOM, 350, High-street, adjoining the bank of Messrs. Hartland and Sons. In the reading-room all the periodical works, the London and country papers, &c. are received daily and weekly.

CHELTENHAM HARMONIC INSTITUTION.—HALE AND BINFIELD'S MUSIC WAREHOUSE AND LIBRARY, 387, High-street, Cheltenham, (next door to the Plough Hotel,) is one of the most complete musical establishments in the kingdom, and conducted by the proprietors in the most liberal manner, all instruments sold by them being warranted, or exchanged (gratis) in twelve months, if not approved; and as they are not bound

Digitized by Google

to any particular manufactory, it affords the amateur and professor the superior advantage of comparing their different qualities, and choosing the best instruments of every maker of eminence, from whom their elegant and extensive stock of grand, cabinet, boundoir, and square piano-fortes, double and single harps, are selected; and which are kept in all their varieties, for sale or hire, at the London prices, by which the expence of the case and carriage are saved. The proprietors having also an immediate connexion with all the esteemed authors and publishers, have the advantage of being supplied with every musical work as soon as printed. The very excellent organs now in Trinity church, and in Portland and Cheltenham chapels, have been built and furnished by the proprietors of this establishment.

COOPER'S HARP AND PIANO-FORTE WAREHOUSE, AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY OF MUSIC, 406, High-street, possesses every advantage that can possibly be obtained at the most eminent houses out of London; affording to the lovers of that most delightful science,

" dear Music, that can touch, "Beyond all else, the soul that loves it much,"

an opportunity of gratifying their taste in possessing the finest instruments that art can render perfect. It has been the object of the proprietor to offer to the attention of the nobility and gentry, the patrons and visitors of this fashionable wateringplace, a splendid selection of grand, patent cabinet, circular, corner, and square piano-fortes, manufactured by those eminent makers, Tomkison, Broadwood, Wornum, Wilkinson, Mott. Clementi, &c. The utmost care and judgment have likewise been exercised in the choice of double and single action harps by Erard and Dodd; -flutes, flageolets, guitars, harp-lutes. and every other description of stringed or wind instruments that may be required; every article being constantly kept for sale or on hire. To ensure the convenience of families residing in the adjoining counties, as well as in the vicinity of Cheltenham, the proprietor will, at all times, be happy to send, on sale or for hire, piano-fortes, harps, printed music, and every instrument that may be essential, at the London prices, and will take in exchange piano-fortes or harps, that may have been previously in use; and purchasers will have the further advantage of exchanging at any time, within six months from the day of its delivery, any new instrument that may not be approved of. A London tuner of approved skill is also attached to the establishment, and will travel to any distance at the shortest notice for the purpose of tuning, repairing, and regulating piano-fortes, harps, and organs. Mrs. Cooper, being a professor of the harp and piano-forte, avails herself of every vacation to visit the metropolis, in order to select from the principal manufactories the best instruments that can be obtained: and which, from the fineness of their tone, and the superior excellence of their construction, cannot fail to give satisfaction. The Circulating Library of Music will be found of the most decided advantage to the visiting, and a great desideratum to the resident, families, who have thus an opportunity of using, for a moderate subscription, nearly 4000 copies of the most esteemed compositions, bound in neat volumes. Extensive arrangements have been made with the first London houses, which will enable the proprietor to receive all new musical works immediately after their publication. Families about to leave Cheltenham for any period, are often at a loss how to dispose of instruments; to remedy which inconvenience the proprietor undertakes to warehouse them carefully, or to sell them for a trifling commission.

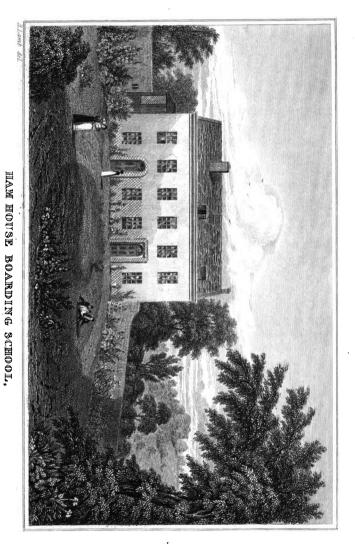
WILLIAMS'S MUSICAL LIBRARY is supplied from the extensive sources of Messrs. Whittaker's, celebrated for the publication of the most esteemed compositions. Williams is also enabled to dispose of harps and piano-fortes, either by sale or hire; and catalogues of his extensive collection of music may be had on application at the library, next the assembly-rooms.

FINLAYSON'S MUSIC-ROOM, at No 404, High-street, possesses many advantages from his immediate connection with the house of Messrs. Broadwood and Sons, of London. — His stock of musical instruments of every description, together with his selection of musical compositions, ancient as well as modern, gives him every claim to public patronage.

THE LITERARY SALOON has likewise become a repository of musical compositions, and Messrs. Duffield and Weller are supplied with the works of the most eminent masters; as well as those of the first modern composers, immediately on their publication.—Mrs. Weller is much patronized as a professor of the piano-forte.

MR. WOODWARD, the organist, is held in very high and general estimation, as an instructor on the piano-forte.

SCHOOLS .- AT HAM HOUSE ACADEMY, Charlton Kings, young gentlemen are instructed in every branch of literature and science, by the Rev. John Tucker, of Pembroke college, Oxford, who, for eleven years, conducted a public grammar school in Devonshire. The academy is delightfully situated. at a distance of scarcely two miles from Cheltenham, in a healthful retirement, commanding fine views of the most picturesque scenery in the neighbourhood; and the domestic arrangements, which have been made with parental solicitude for the health and comfort of the pupils, are such as entitle the conductor to the highest praise. The plan of instruction includes the Greek, Latin, and French languages; writing, arithmetic, mercantile accounts, and mathematics; geography. the use of the globes, history, English grammar, logic, and composition, with exercises in elocution, either in classes or individually, as may be best adapted to the talents, destinations, or dispositions of the young gentlemen. By this system pupils who may be destined for, or incline to, mercantile or public avocations, have the same advantages, and are as readily and carefully prepared for their allotted stations in society. as those whose studies are directed to professional pursuits. The classical course embraces books which have been approved of by the ablest masters, and are principally the following; in Latin, the Eton Grammar, Mathurini Corderii, Colloquia Selecta, Eutropius, Nepos, Selectæ é Profanis, Ovid, Virgil, Horace, Sallust, Terence, Cicero's Orations, Tacitus, &c .- In Greek, the Eton Grammar, Delectus, Novum Testamentum, Dalzel's Minora, Xenophon, Homeri Ilias, Demosthenes, Thucydides, Tragediæ Sophoclis, &c .- In French, Histoire de Charles XII., Bossuet's Histoire Universelle,



CHARLION KINGS MEAR CHELTENHAM, BY THE REVE J. TUCKER,

Chefs d'Œuvres de Corneille, Racine, &c. - In Arithmetic the attention is directed solely to that which is practically useful, and applicable to the real transactions of commerce, without any regard to the obsolete and perplexing forms; and the use of single and double entry is particularly enforced. - Geography and the use of the globes are objects of peculiar care; and pupils are instructed in the projection of maps, charts, &c. -Historical research is facilitated by exercises founded upon the best works of record; and prosody is rendered easy by parsing, and exemplifying passages from the most celebrated English poets. Whilst this system of education is impressed upon the youthful mind, by sedulous application, it is at due intervals relaxed by sportive exercise in an extensive play ground. The anxious attention of Mr. Tucker is devoted to the care of young gentlemen confided to his charge: and whilst he labours to impart worldly knowledge, he is not less zealous in inculcating habits of moral rectitude.

Terms of the Academy.—Board and tuition of pupils under eleven years of age, 35 guineas per ann.; above eleven years of age, 45 guineas per ann.—Entrance, 2 guineas; washing, 3 guineas per ann.—Gentlemen intended for the university, 60 guineas per ann.—Pupils admitted at any age.—Three months' notice, or a quarter's payment will be required, previous to removal. There are two vacations in the year, of five weeks each, from the Thursday before Midsummer day to the 1st of August; and from the Thursday before Christmas-day to the 1st of February. A charge of 5 guineas is made during each vacation, for any pupil remaining in the family.—Italian, music, and drill masters, are engaged at the seminary; and French is taught by a native of Paris.—The drawing department is conducted by Mr. Dennis Tucker, who resides at Ham House—terms, 4 guineas per ann.

AT BISHOP'S CLEEVE, three miles from Cheltenham, an excellent establishment for the education of a limited number of young gentlemen, is conducted by the Rev. J. G. Villar.—Terms: entrance, 3 guineas.—Board and tuition, including all the usual branches of classical and commercial education, 50 guineas per annum.—The number of pupils is limited to

twelve, and none are admitted who exceed the 13th year of their age; but, should it be wished for any pupil to remain in the school after the age of fifteen. 80 guineas per annum.— Extra charges for modern languages, fencing, dancing, drawing, music, the military exercise, &c.; also for washing.—Vacations, six weeks at Midsummer, and a month at Christmas.—Notice is required three months previous to the removal of a pupil.

AT SWINDON, one mile and a half from Cheltenham, the academy of the Rev. G. Gretton, affords peculiar advantages to young gentlemen preparing for college, or for public and mercantile situations.

At FIELD-HOUSE, PRESTBURY, the Misses Ashwin receive a limited number of young ladies, on the following terms:—Board, including English grammar, history, geography, and the use of the globes, needle work, &c. 30 guineas per annum. For music, singing, Italian, French, drawing, writing and arithmetic, dancing, &c. separate charges are made.

At CHARLTON VILLA, agreeably situated in Charlton Kings, one mile and a half from Cheltenham, Miss Cockburn receives a limited number of young ladies, whose education is conducted on the plan of private tuition. The ornamental accomplishments are taught by approved instructors; and the domestic arrangements are those of a genteel private family, calculated to combine the comforts of home with the regularity of a school. - Terms: board and instruction in English grammar, history, geography, astronomy, music, dancing, French, Italian, writing and arithmetic, the use of maps, globes, &c. 70 guineas per annum, for pupils under ten years of age-80 guineas from ten to leaving school, when drawing is added to the above accomplishments. No entrances. Extra charges scrupulously avoided. Separate beds.

AT CASTLETON HOUSE, Charlton Kings, a limited number of young ladies is received by Mrs. Richard Wells, whose plan is that of private education, combining the regular observance of school instruction with all the advantages of parental care and solicitude; whilst the utmost attention is devoted to banish from the minds of her pupils those feelings of restraint so pre-

Prograd & Published by S. Smith & C. Actionham

Digitized by Google

judicial to the pleasing ingenuousness of youth. — The terms of this establishment are 45 guineas per annum, including board and instruction in French, geography, and the use of the globes, writing, arithmetic, and dancing. Under ten years of age the terms are reduced to 40 guineas. Entrance, 3 guineas. The harp, piano-forte, singing, Italian, and drawing, taught on the usual terms. Instruction given on the piano-forte, if required, on the admired system of Mr. Logier. Washing, 5 guineas per annum. Each young lady to bring a silver fork, a spoon, and six towels. A quarter's notice required previous to the removal of any pupil.

At Grosvenor-House, Mrs. T. Cooke receives young ladies at 30 guineas per annum, including board and instruction in English grammar, history, geography, writing and arithmetic, needle work, &c. Day-boarders, 14 guineas per annum. Italian, French, dancing, &c. extra charges.

At Mrs. NICHOLSON'S ESTABLISHMENT, Sherborne-House, a limited number of young ladies receives board and instruction in the English and French languages, geography, the use of the globes, writing, arithmetic, at 50 guineas per annum. For Italian, harp, piano, drawing, dancing, &c. separate charges are made.

Mons. LAURENT has for many years been actively employed as a teacher of the French, Latin, and Italian languages. His cards of address may be obtained at Williams's library.

MR. TURRELL, professor of French. This gentleman has been twenty years engaged in the pursuit of his profession, and offers references to numerous families of distinction, instructed by him during several years residence in this town.—3, Oxford-place, or at the libraries.

MRS. TURRELL, professor of dancing, teaches every admired branch of this fashionable art, acquired under the most eminent masters in France and England. Academy, 9, Portland-square.

MR. HART, professor of dancing, gives instructions in this town and throughout Gloucestershire. His quadrille academy is held in Portland street.

THE FINE ARTS.—Few artists rank more highly in the list

of portrait painters, than Mr. Gubbins In all his paintings there is a fidelity to nature rarely excelled; and his colouring is in the very finest style—the masterly touches of his pencil being chastened and refined by the most critical judgment. His portraits may be truly termed "speaking likenesses;" and the perfection to which he has attained is worthy of the eminent reputation he possesses. His residence is in Winchcomb-street.

MRS. SAUNDERS'S EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES, in Harding's style, from the old masters, is in Winchcomb-street. This lady teaches drawing, and takes likenesses, in a manner peculiar to herself, on ivory or on imitation ivory. Drawings lent to copy.

MR. EICHBAUM, professor of pencil drawing in an entirely new and rapid style, gives the thorough principles of design and effect, in landscape, architecture, perspective and all the requisites of drawing, at Fisher's Cottage, Portland-place, Portland-street.

MR. H. LAMB gives instruction in landscape and flower painting, pencil drawing, sketching from nature, &c. At his repository, No. 421, High-street, and shop at the Royal Old Wells, an extensive collection of drawings, by the first artists, may be hired to copy, and every material for drawing is constantly kept for sale. He has published a new series of lithographic "Views in the vicinity of Cheltenham."

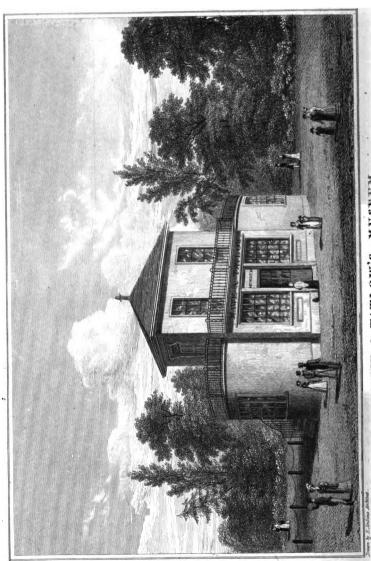
MR. LEONARD, miniature painter and teacher of drawing, High-street.

THE CHELTENHAM CHRONICLE has now been established upwards of eighteen years, during which period it has been henoured by the high patronage of his present Majesty. It is published every Thursday morning, at Griffith's Printing Office, Pittville street.

THE CHELTENHAM JOURNAL is published every Monday morning, at Hadley's Printing Office, Queen's-buildings.

THE BATH AND CHELTENHAM GAZETTE is published every Wednesday morning, at Bath.—Agents, Messrs. Duffield and Weller, 405, High-street.

THE GLOUCESTER AND CHELTENHAM HERALD is publish-



MAWE & TATLOW'S MUSEUM.
Monepellier Walk. Cheltenham.
Finite the Provincie of 11.5.11. the Pieke of Clourester.

ed every Saturday morning, at Gloucester.—Agent, Mr. Harper, 350, High-street.

THE MUSEUM OF MAWE AND TATLOW, situated close to Mr. Thompson's Montpellier pump-room, is an object of universal attraction; and from the extensive collection of mineralogical curiosities and gems, and the tasteful and elegant manner in which it is fitted up, is peculiarly admired and inspected by all the fashionable frequenters of the town.—The proprietors have sedulously devoted themselves to the promotion of science, and their spirited exertions have been rewarded by the sanction and support of personages of the first distinction. foremost amongst whom may be noticed His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, by whom the museum is immediately. and personally, patronized. As a mineralogist, Mr. Mawe holds no ordinary rank amongst the professors of general science, having devoted intense study and practical experience to the subject for many years; and given the result of his assiduous application in several works, the principal of which are, a Treatise on Diamonds, the Mineralogy of Derbyshire, a descriptive catalogue of Diamonds, &c. He passed a considerable time in the Brazils, pursuing his highly interesting researches; and his travels in the interior of that country, comprising a particular account of the gold and diamond districts, abound with valuable information. Few men have so successfully laboured to demonstrate the importance of mineralogy. or have proved themselves so thoroughly informed on the subject as Mr. Mawe has done.

THE MASONIC HALL, situated in Portland-street, was built at an expence exceeding 4000l. raised by the voluntary subscription of the brethren of the Foundation Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, established in Cheltenham, in the year 1817. It consists of two principal spacious rooms, handsomely furnished with all the paraphernalia of the order; and in the upper room an excellent organ has been erected. The Lodge meets the first Wednesday in every month.

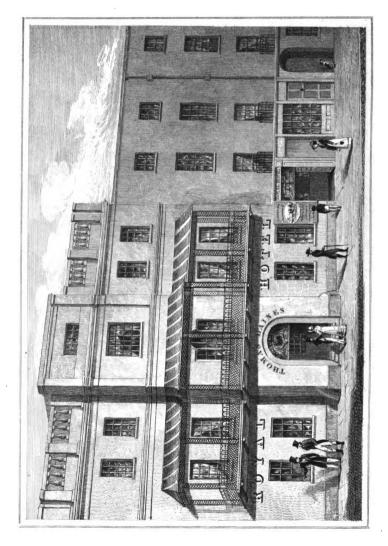
TURNBULL'S CHELTENHAM EXCHANGE, 389, High-street, next the Assembly-Rooms, is constantly supplied with every description of fancy goods, hosiery, gloves, umbrellas, &c.

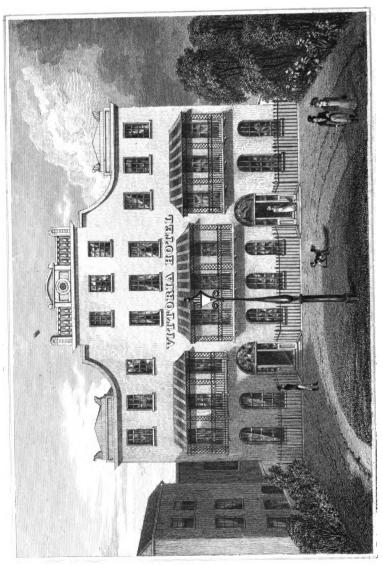
JESSOP'S NURSERY GARDEN, in St. James's-square, is distinguished by the favour and patronage of the lovers of botany. The most skilful attention is paid to the classification of a very choice and extensive collection of indigenous and exotic plants. exquisite in beauty and rarity. Besides beds for the culture of medicinal plants, others are set apart for the use of students, each subject being labelled in its respective class, order, genus, or section, illustrating the Linnæan system, and tending to explain those beautiful principles of method, arrangement, and discrimination, which render botany so delightful a science. Near the centre of the garden is a pond stored with aquatic plants, and plentifully stocked with gold and silver fishes. The nursery is excellent; and the proprietor justly prides himself upon the management of bees, on a plan entitled to the praise of all lovers of humanity, glass hives being exclusively used, by means of which all the honey is taken away without destroying "the winged republic," - which is thus preserved from the unworthy practice of "suffocating smoke," to continue its industrious and beneficial labours through the period allotted by nature. Trees of every description are kept on sale; also agricultural and horticultural seeds.

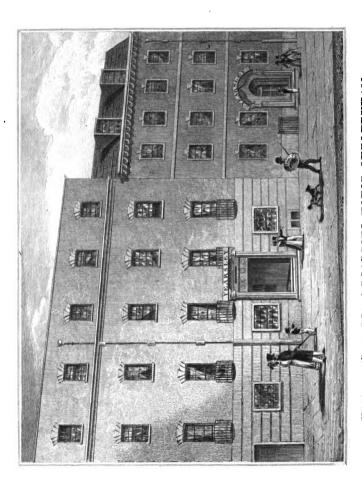
EVANS' NURSERY GARDENS.—J. Evans, nursery and seedsman, florist, and contract planter, Rosina Garden, near the London turnpike, Cheltenham; and Blaizen Nursery, on the Shurdington road, near the Bath turnpike.—Green houses, &c. erected, and gardens laid out.—Horticultural seeds for sale.

PIGOTT'S NURSERY GARDEN.—The Albion Garden, near the Albion Brewery, and adjoining Alstone Villa, is occupied by Mr. R. Pigott, who, as a pink and carnation florist, stands unrivalled. His valuable collection is exhibited gratis, and as an accommodation to invalids, &c. specimens are also exhibited at the Royal Well, Museum, and Williams's Library, during the blooming season, with their names affixed, from which the several varieties may be obtained on the most reasonable terms, and his treatise on pinks and carnations sent with a collection. There are three several carriage roads leading from the High-street to the garden, viz. New-street, Burton-street, and Park-street.

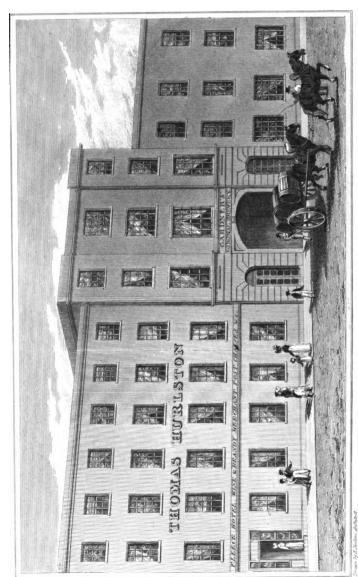






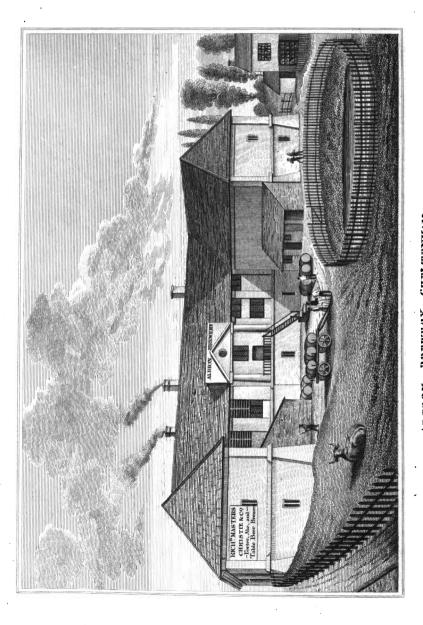


## $\mathsf{Digitized}\,\mathsf{by}\,Google$



GARDNER'S OBIGINAL CHELTENIAN BERWERY,

 $\mathsf{Digitized}\,\mathsf{by}\,Google$ 



Digitized by Google



MESS<sup>2,5</sup> PITT, GARDNER, BOWLY, WOOD & CROOME, BANK, CHELTENHAM.

Printed & Published by S.Y. Griffith & C. Chellenham.

BANKS.—Messrs. Pitt, Gardner, Croome, Bowly, and Wood, 106, High-street, draw on Messrs. Gill and Co. 42, Lombard-street, London. Messrs. P. and Co. have also branch banks at Circnester and Tetbury.

Messrs. Hartland, Allis, Hartland, and Hartland, Highstreet, draw on Messrs. Barclay and Co. 54, Lombard-street, London. Messrs. H. and Co. have branch banks at Tewkesbury and Evesham.

Messrs. Cripps and Co. 394, High-street, draw on Messrs. Masterman, Lombard-street, London. Messrs. C. and Co. have also branch banks at Circnester and Stow.

GARDNER'S ORIGINAL CHELTENHAM ALE AND PORTER BREWERY, 160, High-street.

ALBION BREWERY. - Richard Masters and Co. porter, ale, and table beer brewers, near the Gloucester turnpike.

Amongst the most prominent of the Hotels and Boarding Houses, we may notice—

# PLOUGH HOTEL ROYAL HOTEL GEORGE HOTEL FLEECE HOTEL.

HOTELS.

BOARDING HOUSES.
LIDDELL, (late FISHER'S)
LEE'S VITTORIA
YEARSLEY'S
IMPERIAL

WELLINGTON BELLE VUE

MISS CORGAN'S MRS. ORMSBY'S

MR COOPER'S

MISS TUCKER'S

#### WINE-MERCHANTS.

Messrs. READ, (from Bath)

St. James's-Square.
Mr. Nevler, Plough Hotel.

Mr. HAINES; Royal Hotel.

Mr. Hughes, George Hotel.

Mr. Wood, York Hotel. Mr. HEYNES, Regent Gardens.

Mr. BINCKES, Saint George's

Mr. POINTER, Albion Street.
Miss Andrews, Wellington
Hotel.

Mr. Lee, Vittoria Hotel. Messrs.Collis & Co. High-st. Mr. Hasell, High Street.

THE POST-OFFICE.—The days and hours the post is dispatched from, and arrives at, Cheltenham:—Comes in from London every day (except Monday) about 8 o'clock in the morning.—Goes out to London every day (except Saturday) at a quarter before 6.—Comes in from Maidenhead, Henley,

Nettlebed, Oxford, Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon, Witney, Burford, Northleach, and Cirencester, at 8 in the morning; and goes out at a quarter before 6 in the evening. Letters for the above places should be put in before 5 o'clock. from Stroud, Minchinhampton, Wootton-underedge, Bristol, Bath, West of England, Swansea, Worcester, and all parts of Worcestershire, Birmingham, Coventry, Lichfield, and all parts of Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Shropshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire, Kendal, Sheffield, North Wales, Holyhead, North Britain, and (by packet) from Dublin and the North of Ireland, about a quarter after 7 every morning. The letters are generally delivered at the post-office, at a quarter after 9.-Goes out to the above places every evening at half-past 9. The letters must be put into the post-office by 9.—Comes in every afternoon at a quarter before 6 from Monmouth, Hereford, Brecknock, Llandovery, Carmarthen, Cardigan, &c. and (by packet) from Wexford and the South of Ireland. Goes' out to these places every morning about 8. - Comes in from Goucester, Newent, Newnham, Mitcheldean, and Coleford. every morning about a quarter past 7, and afternoon at a quarter before 6.—Goes out to Gloucester, &c. every morning about 8. and evening at half-past 9.—Comes in from Tewkesbury every afternoon at half-past 5 o'clock .--- Goes out to Tewkesbury every morning about 8. The letters from Tewkesbury are delivered with those from Gloucester, Newent, &c. about halfpast 6 in the evening.

Mr. STOKES HEYNES, Post-Master, Regent-Gardens.

### APPENDIX.

#### ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

EPITOME of an Act of Parliament passed 2d George IV., entitled "An act for better paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, and improving the town of Cheltenham; and for regulating the police thereof; and for removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances therein."

Sec. 1. Repeals former acts of 26th and 46th George III.

Appoints commissioners for carrying the act into execution; these, with commissioners subsequently appointed, now consist of

Agg, James Agg, William James Allen, John Anderson, Simpson Arkell, James Askew, Thomas Armitage, Edward Bastin, John Besch, Michael Hicks Browne, John Brookes, Joseph Baker, Rev. W. Innes Briggs, John Brisac, George Buckle, William Butt, Thos. Packer Beavan, J. G. Byrch, Thomas Byrch John Ballinger, William Critchett, Richard Capel, Rev. C. Capel, Wm. jun. Capel, Daniel Chalmer, George

Coley, R. W. M. D. Coxwell, Rev. Chas. Coxwell, Chas. jun. Christie, Thomas, M.D. Clarke, John Caldwell, Rev. George Capper, Robert Clutterbuck, James -Cole, Christopher Crump, Robert Crowther, J. Davis, James Godwin Dawson, John Duckett, Sir John Dunally, Lord Edwards, Thomas Fisher, Thomas Fisher, James Forster, Richard Frost, Peter Fowler, Henry Fowler, James Freeman, Rowland Foulks, Henry, D.D. Fombelle, J.

Gray, Thomas Gyde, William Gardner, John Griffiths, Thomas Gwinnett, Theodore Hicks, Sir Wm. bart. Hughes, Robert Hughes, General John Howell, Edward Harris, Henry William Henney, Thomas Hawkins, James Harward, Rev. John Harward, Rev. Thomas Ingledew, W. Jones, Baynham Jones, John Jones, Gilbert Jones, Thomas Jervis, Rev. C. A.M. Kelty, Alexander Kay, Brooke Lennon, Colonel Millett, Hamlet Moore, Hon. Rebert

Minster, Thomas
Matthews, Edward
Macklin, Rev. Wilson
Madegon, George
Matthews, James
Miller, Rev. W. S.
Newman, Thomas
Nash, Thomas, D.D.
Newell, Thomas, M.D.
Newell, Rev. T. B.
Neale, Rev. John
Nicholson, Alexander
Onslow, Rev. Dr.
Ollney, Col. J. H.
Orr, Gen. John
Otway, Sir Loftus
Phelps, Frederick
Pitt, Joseph, M.P.

Pitt, William
Pruen, Rev. Thos.
Pruen, Richard
Packwood, John
Rooke, Harry
Russell, William
Russell, George
Read, Joseph
Read, William
Ricketts, Robt. Tristram
Roebuck, John
Scott, J. R.
Smith, Thomas
Skillicorne, Rev. R. S.
Smith, Thomas
Seager, Charles
Semper, Michael
Straford, Joseph Cooper

Tracy, Charles H. Tatham, Ed. D.D. Thompson, Pearson Townsend, R.L. D.D. Trecothick, James Trye, Henry Norwood Wood, W. Wooley, Cornelius Williams, Rev. H. H. Wood, James White, Richard Welch, John Gregory Wynne, Charles Workman, Francis Wells, Edmund M. Ward, John Younghusband, Capt.

- 4. Provides that if in consequence of the death, refusal, or incapacity to act, of any of the commissioners, it should be judged expedient to increase their number, then the justices of the peace at any general quarter sessions for the county of Gloucester, are authorised upon application in writing, under the hands of five or more of the commissioners, assembled at any special meeting, to be held for that purpose, to nominate and appoint such persons as they the said justices in their discretion shall think fit, in the room and stead of the commissioners so dying, refusing, or becoming incapacitated to act as commissioners.
- 5. Provides that if at any time the said commissioners should be reduced to a less number than fifty, then the remaining commissioners, or any five of them, who should be present at a meeting to be specially held for that purpose, are authorised to appoint so many persons as should appear to be wanting, in order that the number of commissioners shall, at all times, be fifty at least.
- 6. Provides that no person should be appointed by the justices or commissioners as aforesaid, who should sell any ale, wine, cider, or spirituous liquors by retail; or who should hold any office or place of profit under this act, or who should be interested in any contract undes this act; nor unless he should be a fixed resident in the parish of Cheltenham, or in some

parish adjoining; and also be in the receipt of the rents of hereditaments, situated in the said parish of Cheltenham, or in some parish adjoining, of the clear value of one hundred pounds above incumbrances; or unless he should be a fixed resident in the said parish of Cheltenham, and possessed of a personal estate alone, to the value of two thousand pounds over and above the amount of his debts; and that any person to be so appointed, and not being qualified as aforesaid, acting as a commissioner, should forfeit 50l.

- 7, 8, and 9. That meetings should be held the first Wednesday in every month.—That five or more commissioners being present, should constitute a meeting for business, at which the acts of the majority shall be binding. If less than five commissioners present, the meeting to stand adjourned, No previous order or resolution of commissioners to be altered or rescinded, unless at a special meeting to be convened for the purpose; and by a greater number of commissioners than those who made such previous order or resolution.
- 10, 11, 12, and 13. Commissioners empowered to appoint officers for carrying the act into execution, and to take security from such officers. That no officer so appointed should take any fee or reward, unauthorised by the commissioners, under a penalty of 100l.
- 15 and 16. That the said commissioners should cause books of their proceedings, and accounts of their receipts and disbursements to be kept by their clerk. That such books should at all times be open to the inspection of persons rated and assessed for the purposes of the act, who should be allowed to take copies without fee or reward.

17 and 18. That actions are to be brought by or against the commissioners in the name of their clerk, or of any one commissioner, and that such clerk or commissioner be indemnified.

- 19. That the pavements, lamps, and buildings, &c. for the purposes of the act, are to be vested in the commissioners, who are empowered to sell the same; and that persons wilfully breaking or damaging any of such articles, shall, for every offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding 10l.
  - 20. The commissioners are empowered to pave and mend

the present or future streets, and public places within the town; and to make and repair sewers, drains, &c.; and to remove any rails, trees, &c. they may deem useless, or a nuisance; and to set up any rails, &c. for the protection of passengers.

21. That the surveyor may procure materials for mending the roads, &c. from any common or brook, without paying for the same; and from any private lands, on compensating the owner, and having given him previous notice.

26. That no person shall make any alteration in the pavements or footways, without the license of the commissioners.

- 27. That if any householder within the town give notice to the surveyor that pavements, &c. want repair, the surveyor shall view the same, and report the state thereof to the commissioners; and if the same shall be reported to be defective, the commissioners may order them to be repaired; but if the surveyor shall report otherwise, then the commissioners, or three of them, are required to view the same, and their order is declared to be final.
- 29. Any person about to lay out a new street, is required, under a penalty of 50l., to give notice thereof to the clerk to the commissioners; and the commissioners are empowered to appoint a person to fix the level of such street, and are also empowered to pave the gutters, and to charge the expence to each proprietor who shall build in such street, in proportion to his frontage; and which gutters are afterwards to be kept in repair by such proprietors.

30. That when any new street, &c. shall be laid out, and three-fourths of the buildings shall be erected, each proprietor of a house or lot of land, is required to pave the footway, and stone the road to its centre.

- 31. That when any new street, &c. shall have been paved and stoned, then on application of the proprietors of the soil, the commissioners are empowered to declare the same to be a public street, &c. and which is thenceforth to be kept in repair by the commissioners.
- 33. The commissioners are authorised to contract with a scavenger, who is required on every Tuesday and Saturday,

or on such other days as the commissioners shall appoint, to sweep, collect, and carry away the dust, dirt, rubbish, snow, &c. from the streets, &c. and to bring a cart into such streets, &c. (giving notice of its approach by bell or voice) and to carry away the dirt, &c. from the premises in such streets, on pain of forfeiting a sum not exceeding 51. for every offence.

34. If any person shall throw or lay any bricks, stones, ashes, &c. into, or on the side of any street, &c. or into any

public sewer, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 40s.

35. The penalty not to extend to rubbish, or dirt, occasioned by building or repairing houses, provided a space be left for foot passengers and carriages, and a light be put up to prevent damages, and the gutters be not impeded, and the buildings be enclosed, and the rubbish, &c. be removed, within a time to be expressed in a notice to be given by the commissioners.

- 36. Persons are authorised to keep and dispose of any soil, dust, ashes, &c. made on their premises, so that the same be not laid on any street, &c. and be not kept so long as to become a nuisance to the neighbourhood.
- 37. The occupiers of houses, &c. in the several streets, &c. are required on pain of forfeiting a sum not exceeding 40s. to sweep the footways before, behind, and at the sides of their respective houses every morning before ten o'clock.
- 38. Commissioners empowered to compound with any inhabitant for doing such duty.
- 39. The commissioners are authorised to water the streets, &c. as often as they shall think fit.
- 40. The commissioners are empowered to contract with any person or company, for lighting the streets, &c. with oil or gas, or to erect a gasometer themselves, for lighting the streets, with a proviso that the commissioners shall not enter on private property for laying down pipes, &c. without consent of the owner.
- 41. That if any person shall wilfully break, carry away, or damage any lamp-post, or iron, he shall forfeit for every offence a sum not exceeding 51. in addition to satisfying the damage done, and in default of payment may be committed to

gaol for a space of three calendar months. And it is declared to be lawful for any person witnessing such offence, to seize the offender without warrant, and take him before a magistrate.

42. And if any person shall accidentally break or damage any lamp, a magistrate is empowered to compel the party to

make satisfaction.

43. The commissioners are authorised to bring actions against persons contracting with them, and not performing their contracts; and to compound with such persons for any penalties they may have incurred.

44. The commissioners are exempted from personal responsibility in respect of contracts entered into by them in their

public capacities.

- 45. The commissioners are authorised and required to appoint watchmen, and to make regulations for their government, and to provide watch-boxes; and the watchmen are to apprehend all felons, rogues, disturbers of the peace, and suspected persons, found wandering, or misbehaving, during the hours of watch, and to conduct them before the magistrates as soon as may be.
- 46. Every victualler harbouring a watchman during his hours of duty, to be fined a sum not exceeding 51.
- 47. The commissioners are authorised to reward watchmen disabled or wounded in the execution of their office.
- 48. The commissioners are empowered from time to time to make by-laws, for the licensing and regulating hackney coaches, sedan chairs, wheel chairs, flys, &c. and for punishing the misconduct of the persons licensed; but such by-laws are not to have effect until one month after public notice.
- 49. Any person acting as flyman, chairman, &c. not being duly licensed, to pay a sum not exceeding 51.
- 50. Regulates the mode of granting licenses; and declares what shall be paid for such licenses respectively.
- 51. That hackney coaches, flys, chairs, &c. shall be numbered, and the persons attending them shall wear tickets, and shall leave a paper, specifying their respective places of residence, with the clerk to the commissioners.

- 52. Any person refusing to pay, on demand, the fare of a hackney coachman, flyman, sedan chairman, &c. may be summoned before a magistrate, who is authorised to issue a distress for enforcing payment; and in case of such distress proving insufficient, to commit the defaulting party to a prison for three calendar months.
- 53. Any magistrate is empowered to summon before him offenders against the by-laws of the commissioners, to determine their complaint, and to enforce his decision by distress or imprisonment, as in the last section.
- 54. Copies of the by-laws, signed by the clerk, to be affixed on the church door, pump-rooms, and market-place, and to be from time to time renewed when necessary.
- 55 and 56. Act not to prevent any person using his own coach, fly, chair, porter, &c.
- 57. The commissioners are required to cause every street, &c. to be designated by its name being written at each end, and every house, &c. to be numbered. Any person maliciously pulling down, or obliterating such name, or number, is liable to a penalty of 40s.
- 58. That the number of any house being defaced, the occupier shall replace it within seven days after notice, under a penalty of 40s.
- 59. That if any person or persons, either by themselves or their servants, workmen or others, shall upon any of the pavements of the streets, &c. made or built, or to be made or built, within the town, and used as a footway, or upon any other footway designed and appointed as a footway only, run, draw, drive, or carry thereon, any truck, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, or carriage whatsoever, or roll any cask or tub, (other than for the necessary loading or unloading thereof,) or wilfully ride, lead, or drive any horse on any of the said pavements or footways; or wilfully permit any horse to go thereon; or shall fasten any horse to any house, wall, or post across any of the said pavements or footways; or if any person shall in any such street, &c. expose to sale any horse, or other beast, in any part of the said town, (except in any public market or fair;) or burn, or cleanse, any cork or hoops, or wash or scald

any cask or tub; or empty any of the contents of such cask therein; or place any furniture or merchandise, or any cask, tub, box, pail, bucket, stool, bench, or stall, on or in the said pavements or footways; or place any blind, shade or awning, or any other matter, in the front of any house, shop, or other building, or so as in any way to cause any obstruction or impediment in the pavements or footways; or hew, saw, or cut any stone, wood, or timber; or make, or repair, or wash, or clean, any coach or other carriage in any of such streets, &c.; or shoe, bleed, or farry any horse or beast, (except in cases of accidents;) or clean, or dress, or turn loose, or suffer to wander, or exercise any horse or beast therein; or if the driver of any waggon, or other carriage, shall in any part of the town ride on the shafts, or in or on any part thereof, without reins, or on any of the horses or cattle drawing the same; or if any person having the care thereof, or driving any waggon or other carriage, shall not readily and promptly turn out of the road on meeting horses and carriages, so as to leave proper and sufficient quarter for such horses and carriages; or if any person riding any horse or beast, or driving any carriage of any kind; shall ride or drive the same furiously, or so as to endanger the life, or limb, of any passenger; or in case the owner, or driver, of any waggon, or other carriage, shall suffer the same to remain in the said streets, &c. with or without horses, longer than be necessary for loading or unloading thereof: or suffer any stage coach, or other carriage let to hire, to remain longer than may be necessary for the taking up or setting down of any passenger, or for loading or unloading their luggage; or if any person shall draw any timber, block or blocks of wood or stone, or other heavy materials, in upon or through any of the aforesaid streets, &c. without any nib, or carriage, or with such nib, or carriage, to the detriment thereof: or show or expose any stallion, or stonehorse; or make any bonfire, or let off any musket, or other fire arms, or any crackers, squibs, or other fireworks; or slide upon any pavement or footway, or occasion any other kind of obstruction or annoyance, in or upon any such streets, &c.; or shall obstruct or incommode, hinder or prevent, the free passage of any footway or cause-

way, or prejudice or annoy, in any manner whatsoever, any person travelling, passing, or going thereon; or if any person shall sift, throw, or lay any ashes, (except in the time of frost only,) or any dust, filth, or other offensive matter, in any of the streets, &c.; or if any person shall sell by auction, or public sale, any goods, wares, or merchandise, without the leave of the commissioners; or hang up, or expose to sale, any goods, wares, or merchandise, or any fruit, or other matter or thing, in or upon, or so as to project over, the foot or carriageway of such streets, &c., or on the outside of the window of any house, or shop, or so as to obstruct or incommode the passage; or if any person shall kill, or slaughter, or dress, or cut up, any animal, either wholly or in part, in any of such streets, &c.; or cause, or permit, any blood to run from any slaughterhouse, butcher's shop, or shambles; or fix up any flower-pot at any window, without sufficiently guarding the same, so as to prevent its being blown down; or leave open (after sunset) the door, or window, of any cellar, or other underground apartment, or of any area, in any of the said streets, &c.. without having placed or left a sufficient light to warn and prevent persons from falling therein; or bait any bull, or other animal; or throw at any cock or fowl, in the manner called cock throwing; or play at football, or any other game, to the annoyance of passengers; or if any person shall wilfully break any glass, or window panes, or windows, in or belonging to any dwelling house or building; or if any person shall commit any other kind of obstruction, or annoyance, in any part of any such streets, &c., each and every person so offending in any of such cases, or the owner or proprietor of any such horse, beast, cattle, carriage, goods, matter or thing, aforesaid, as the case may be, (in any of such cases where the persons actually offending, cannot afterwards be found or discovered,) shall for each and every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 51.

60. Every person carrying a sedan chair after sunset, without a lanthorn in the front thereof, is liable to a penalty of 40s.

61. That any beast found wandering in the streets, &c. may be impounded and sold after seven days notice to the owner (if known); or if unknown, after advertisement in a Gloucestershire newspaper, unless such owner pay a penalty of 11. and the expences consequent on such impounding and advertisement.

- 62. That in case any slaughter-house, hog-stye, necessary-house, stone-yard, or other noisy, noisome, or offensive building, or place whatsoever, or any stone-yard, in or near any of the streets, &c. within the said town, shall, upon complaint made to the commissioners, be by such commissioners deemed a nuisance to any inhabitant, it shall be lawful for the commissioners, by notice in writing under the hand of their clerk for the time being, to order any such nuisance, or offence, to be removed; and in case the same shall not be removed within fourteen days after such notice, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 10s. for every day the same shall continue unremoved, after the expiration of the time mentioned in such notice.
- 63. That no person shall empty a necessary-house, or carry any night soil along any street, &c. before twelve o'clock at night, or after four o'clock in the morning; or scatter or carelessly drop any night soil in any such streets, &c. under penalty of 51. one moiety to the informer. If the night-men employed cannot be discovered, the occupier of the premises to be liable.
- 64. Every person making a drain into a public sewer without the license of the commissioners, liable to a penalty of 50l. and costs.
- 65. All private drains to be cleansed under the inspection of the surveyor.
- 66. The commissioners are authorised to divert the course of gutters.
- 67. The occupiers of houses are required to convey the water from the roofs thereof to the public gutters by pipes, (unless to a private cistern,) and at their own expence to remove any projection which in the judgment of the commissioners should incommode passengers in any street, &c. under a penalty of 20s. per week, after the expiration of a notice to be given by the commissioners. The commissioners

are also empowered to remove such projections, and to recover the expences thereof from the occupiers of the houses, &c. The occupiers of houses removing such projections in pursuance of notice, are authorised to charge the expence thereof to their landlords.

- 68. That on oath of two or more persons, that any house or other building is so ruinous as to endanger the lives of the passengers, the commissioners are required to cause the same to be inclosed, and to give four days notice to the owner thereof to appoint a surveyor to meet another surveyor to be named by the commissioners, to judge of the propriety of pulling down, or securing such house, &c. And if such two surveyors, or an umpire to be by them named, shall certify that the house, &c. ought to be pulled down, or secured, then if the owner thereof shall not pull down, or secure the same within three days, the commissioners are authorised to do it, and to recover the expence thereof from such owner.
- 69. That the ground whereon any house, &c. shall be taken down, erecting, or repairing, shall be enclosed at the expence of the proprietor, under a penalty of 20s. per day; and the commissioners are also authorised to inclose the same, and to recover the expence thereof from the proprietor.
- 70. That if any person shall wilfully set fire to, or cause, permit, or suffer the chimney of any house, &c. to be on fire, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 51.
- 71. That engine-keepers bringing engines in good condition to assist in extinguishing a fire, to be paid by the commissioners as follows—To the first, 31.; to the second, 21.; and to the third, 11.
- 72. The commissioners are authorised to purchase fire engines, and to keep the same in order.
- 73. The commissioners are authorised to set up and maintain a public weighing machine.
- 74. That if any person shall build, or take down and erect, or alter any house adjoining another house, he shall set up a party wall or walls next such other house, of stone or brick, of such thickness as the surveyor shall appoint, not less than nine inches or more than fourteen inches; and shall not cover

such house with thatch under a penalty of 10l. per month. And every person shall before beginning to erect such house, give seven days notice thereof to the surveyor; and the surveyor is authorised, from time to time, to inspect the same; and the owner shall pay him a sum not exceeding 50s. to be fixed by the commissioners.

75. That if any hole be dug, or stone, &c. be placed in any street, &c. the person digging such hole, or owner of such stone, &c. to cause a light to be placed from sunset to sunrise, to prevent accident; and if the commissioners shall think fit, to cause the same also to be inclosed, under a penalty of 10s. per day.

76 and 77. The commissioners are empowered to provide and maintain a public office for transacting their business, and to erect and maintain public slaughter-houses.

78. That it shall be lawful for the said commissioners to widen and alter the narrow parts of the streets, lanes, ways, passages, and other communications, so as to make the same safe and commodious for carriages and passengers; and also to open and make proper communications between the said streets. &c.: and to open and make any new carriage or foot roads, to all, or either of the public wells and springs, then or thereafter to be opened in the town, and between such wells and springs; and also to alter, widen and improve the then present communications between the said town and the aforesaid wells and springs, or any of them; and also to erect and make such buildings and conveniences as should be necessary for the using of such public wells; and also to take down and remove all or any of such houses, buildings, or erections mentioned in the schedule to this act, viz. in Portland-passage, and the Rose and Crown yard, as they shall consider necessary for effecting the improvements as aforesaid, and are empowered to purchase the lands, &c. for the purposes aforesaid.

80. The commissioners are empowered to sell their interest in the old market-house, and to take a lease of the new one.

81. Usual clauses for enabling public bodies, or parties, under any disability, seized of any premises required by the commisioners, to sell such premises.

- 82. If any person seized of, or interested in any of the lands, &c. mentioned in the schedule of the act, which the commissioners might require, should refuse to treat for, or to sell at the commissioners' price, or if any other difference should arise, the same is to be settled by a jury to be impannelled for the purpose at the quarter-sessions, (the commissioners giving to the other party fourteen days previous notice,) and the verdict of the jury to be conclusive, provided the sum thereby awarded be paid by the commissioners to the party entitled thereto, within six calendar months after demand.
- 85. If the sum to be awarded by the jury exceeds the sum previously offered, the commissioners are to pay the costs of the jury and witnesses; but if the sum to be awarded should not exceed that so previously offered by the commissioners, then the owner of the property to pay costs.
- 86, 87, and 88. These sections provide for any difficulty which might arise, as to who should be entitled to the money paid by the commissioners in respect of lands purchased by them, or in the event of the sellers not being enabled to make out a good title, and as to the mode and form of conveyance, and as to paying off mortgages.
- 96. The commissioners are empowered to re-sell any part of the land so purchased by them, which may not be wanted for the purposes for which the same was bought. The original proprietor to be entitled to the option of purchasing.
- 99. That if any person shall sustain any damage by reason of the exercise of any powers in the act, the same to be ascertained and settled by a jury at the quarter-sessions.
- 100. The commissioners are authorised and required, once or oftener in every year, as they should see occasion, to cause such sum of money to be raised by a rate or assessment upon the several houses, warehouses, shops, cellars, vaults, stables, coach-houses, brew-houses, granaries, malt-houses, buildings, and public wells, then or thereafter to be built or made within the said town, and upon the several gardens, yards, or lands thereto respectively belonging and adjoining, and upon all gardens, orchards, paddocks, closes, tenements, and hereditaments adjoining to or upon any of the streets, &c. then or thereafter

to be made or built in the said town, according to the annual rent and value of the same respectively, not exceeding in any one year the sum of three shillings in the pound, upon such annual rent or value, as the said commissioners should think proper and necessary for defraying the several charges by the act provided, such annual rent, or value, to be from time to time settled, ascertained, and fixed in such manner as the said commissioners should direct or appoint, subject to an appeal to the justices of the peace at any general quarter-sessions.

101. That no houses, buildings, yards, gardens, orchards, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, within the limits thereinafter mentioned, not theretofore rated by virtue of the old repealed acts, should be rated or assessed by virtue of this act, until the streets, &c. where such houses, &c. should be situated, should be lighted or paved by virtue of this act; and in case any of the said streets, &c. should be lighted before the same should be paved, then the rate or assessment upon the houses, &c. should not exceed one-third of the rate which should be charged in respect of houses, &c. situated in streets, &c. being lighted and paved by virtue of this act, until the same should be paved also; in which case the same should then be chargeable with the whole rate.

102. That it should be lawful for the said commissioners yearly to nominate any one or more of the inhabitants of the said town to be the assessor or assessors of such rates or assessments; and the money so to be rated and assessed should be paid by the tenants or occupiers of the respective houses, &c.; but no rate or assessment should be valid until the same should be allowed and signed by five of the said commissioners at the least, at any meeting to be held for the purposes of this act. No person compelled to serve the office of assessor more than once in five years. The collectors to receive rates and pay the amount to the treasurer.

105. The commissioners are empowered to inspect the parish rate books, or land tax books; and to alter any rate or assessment when improperly made.

107. If any tenant or occupier of houses, &c. rated, should refuse or neglect to pay the rate for fourteen days after de-

mand, the same to be recovered by distress and sale of the defaulter's effects, under a magistrate's warrant.

- 108. That on any tenant quitting a house, &c. rated, he shall pay a proportion of the rates up to the time of his quitting, and any person entering thereon shall in like manner pay from the time of his entry only. And in case of any tenant quitting without paying the rates, the same may be recovered by distress and sale.
- 109. That when there shall be more than any one tenant of a house, &c. rated, either may pay, or the commissioners may distrain on either for the whole rate due; and the tenant so paying or being distrained on, may deduct the amount out of the rent due, or to become due to his landlord.
- 110. Landlords letting a house in separate apartments, or ready furnished, or for a less term than a year, where no effects shall be therein for satisfying the rates, are liable to be assessed to the extent of one half year's rate per annum.
- 111. That no church, chapel, meeting-house, church-yard, meeting-house yard, alms house, hospital, market-house, or work-house, within the said town, and not yielding a profit, shall be liable to be rated.
- 112. The commissioners are empowered, if they deem it necessary, to make a higher rate, so as not to exceed one-third of the rack rent.
- 113 and 114. The following property is exempted from the rates, viz. houses of less value than 51. per annum; property in the occupation of persons so poor as to be exempted from the poor rates; land used as arable, meadow, or pasture only, and not adjoining to any street, &c. within the town; houses unoccupied whilst excused from payment of assessed taxes.
- 115. That any person aggrieved by any rate or assessment made in pursuance of this act, shall and may first apply for relief to the said commissioners at the first or second meeting to be holden next after demand shall be made of such rate or assessment; and the commissioners are authorised to give such relief in the premises, as to them shall seem reasonable. And if any person so applying, shall not be satisfied with the order or determination of the commissioners, or such application

shall not be attended to by the said commissioners at such first or second meeting as aforesaid, then such person shall nevertheless be obliged to pay such rate, and then and not before may appeal in the manner after-mentioned to the general quarter sessions.

116, 117, and 118. The commissioners are empowered to raise the sum of 1885l. on security of the rates, either by mortgages at legal interest, or by selling annuities for a life or lives, in their discretion; and by these sections the form and manner of mortgaging and granting annuities, and assigning the same, are pointed out.

119. The commissioners are empowered to pay off mortgages, on giving six calendar months previous notice to mortgagees; and also to redeem any annuities with consent of the annuitants granted under the authority of the old act, and to borrow an additional sum equal to the sum paid for the purchase of such annuities.

121. That the commissioners shall not grant annuities at a higher rate than is there provided for.

122. If interest on mortgages, or annuities, should be in arrear thirty days after demand, the commissioners are empowered to appoint a receiver of the rates, for the purpose of paying such mortgagee or annuitant; and in case after service of a notice on the clerk to the commissioners, the commissioners shall not appoint such receiver for twenty-one days, then such mortgagee or annuitant is authorised to appoint a receiver for the purposes aforesaid, or such person may sue for his interest or arrears of annuity at law.

124. This section imposes a penalty of 2001. on any person, or body of men, contracting to light the town with gas, who should cause or permit any washings or noisome liquid from the gasometer to flow into any river, running stream, pond, &c. intended to supply any town, place, or farm, with water; together with a further penalty of 201. per day after three days notice, until the same should be discontinued. Action to be brought within twelve calendar months.

125. Every person interrupting the commissioners, or their officers in the execution of their duty, is liable to a fine of 51.

- 126. Any unknown person guilty of offences against the act, may be detained and conveyed before the magistrates without any warrant.
- 127. All offences subjecting persons to penalties, to be determined in a summary way by one justice of the peace; and the justice is authorised to levy penalties imposed by distress, and in default of payment, to commit the offenders to gaol for three calendar months. Half the penalty to be paid to the commissioners, the other half to the informer.
- 128. The justice is empowered to mitigate penalties to not less than one fourth of the sums respectively specified in the act.
- 129. All prosecutions to be commenced within six calendar months after offences committed.
- 130. In case of actions against persons guilty of offences under the act, wherein verdicts shall be given against defendants, they shall pay double costs.
  - 131. Inhabitants to be competent witnesses.
- 132. Persons summoned as witnesses to attend under a penalty of 51.
  - 133. Form of conviction for offences under the act.
- 134. Persons aggrieved by any rate or assessment, (after an appeal made to the said commissioners, in manner by this act directed,) or by any order, judgment, or determination of the said commissioners, or by any penalty imposed, or by any conviction made by the said justice or justices, or by any other thing done in pursuance of this act, (except where any order, judgment, or determination is directed to be final or conclusive,) may appeal to the justices of the peace at the next general quarter-sessions, to be holden for the said county of Gloucester, provided the same shall not be holden within one month next after the cause of complaint shall have arisen; but if the same shall be holden within that time, then at the next following general quarter-sessions of the peace for the said county, the persons appealing within seven days after such complaint, or grievance, happening, entering into a recognizance before some justice of the peace for the said county, with two sufficient sureties, conditioned to try such appeal, and to abide the order of and to pay such costs as shall be awarded by the jus-

tices at such sessions, and giving to the clerk to the said commissioners twenty-one days notice at the least, in writing, of such intended appeal, or other the respondent or respondents, and of the matter thereof, previous to the sessions at which the same is to be heard; and the justices shall hear and finally determine every such appeal, in a summary way, and award such costs to the party appealing or appealed against, as the said justices shall think proper.

137. Any distress taken in pursuance of the act not to be unlawful for want of form.

138. No action to be brought for any thing done in pursuance of the act, unless within six calendar months thereafter, nor until twenty-one days after notice in writing to the clerk to the commissioners; and a plaintiff bringing an action, and not succeeding, is liable to treble costs.

139. That for the purposes of the act the limits of the town shall not exceed one mile and a half each way from the old parish church.

140 and 141. That the rights of the lord of the manor shall not be prejudiced, nor the provisions of the gas-light act be altered by this act.

142. Declares the present a public act.

THEODORE GWINNETT, Esq. is clerk to the commissioners under this act.

BY-LAWS, &c. RELATIVE TO CHAIRMEN.

1. SEDAN-CHAIRS.—Fares for Distance.—That the fare for carrying one person any distance not exceeding 500 yards, including the distance from the stand, or place from whence the chair shall be called, to the place where the fare shall be taken up, shall be 6d.--Above 500 yards, and not exceeding 900 yards, 1s.—Above 900 yards, and not exceeding 1200 yards, 1s. 6d.—Above 1200 yards, and not exceeding one mile, 2s.—Above one mile, and not exceeding one mile and a half, 2s. 6d.—Above a mile and a half, and not exceeding two miles, 3s.—That after twelve o'clock at night, and until two o'clock in the morning, the fares shall be increased one half more than the above-mentioned sums, and that after two o'clock, and until six o'clock in the morning, the fares shall be double.

Fares for Time.—That when chairs are hired by time, the fare for any time, not exceeding half-an-hour, shall be 1s. 6d.—Above half-an-hour, and not exceeding an hour, 2s. 6d.—Above an hour, and not exceeding an hour and a half, 4s.—Above an hour and a half, and not exceeding two hours, 5s.—And for every half-hour beyond two hours, 1s.—And that the last-mentioned fares be increased at such times, and in such proportions, as the fares for distance.

2. WHEEL-CHAIRS.— Fares for Distance.— That those fares shall be the same as the fares before-mentioned, relative to sedan-chairs hired for distance.

Fares for Time.—That when wheel-chairs are hired by time, the fare for the first hour shall be 2s.; and for every half-hour afterwards, 6d.—And that the fares for wheel-chairs be increased at the same times, and in the same proportions, as the other fares for time before-mentioned.

3. FLY-CARRIAGES. — Fares for Distance. — That the fare for carrying one person any distance, shall be the same as for a sedan-chair. — That for two persons the fare shall be one half more.

Fares for Time.—That when fly carriages are hired by time, the fare for the first hour, and for carrying one person, shall be 2s. 6d.—And for every half-hour afterwards, 1s.—That the fare for the first hour, and for carrying two persons, shall be 3s.—And for every half-hour afterwards, 1s. 6d.—That all fares for fly-carriages be increased at such times, and in such proportions, as the fares for sedan and wheel-chairs.—That no fly-carriage shall be permitted to stand or draw up on the flagged pavement.

SEDANS, WHEEL-CHAIRS, AND FLY-CARRIAGES.—That as often as such chairs and fly-carriages are hired for time or distance, the same may be detained in waiting to take up the fare one quarter of an hour without any extra charge; but that for any additional time, not exceeding one quarter of an hour, an extra fare of one shilling shall be paid, and an additional shilling for every succeeding half-hour beyond the first half-hour.

That when a sedan, wheel-chair, or fly-carriage is called,

and proceeds to the place to take up the fare, and is sent away without such fare, the chairmen or flymen shall be entitled to receive sixpence if they have come not exceeding 500 yards, and one shilling for any distance beyond.

That the commissioners, or their surveyor for the time being, shall at the request of any one or more person or persons, direct the measurement of any distance or distances in dispute, the expence of which shall be paid by the chairman or chairmen, flyman or flymen, if the distance be less than he or they shall have charged, and if more by the person or persons with whom any such dispute may arise.

That at all public places the chairs and fly-carriages standing first, shall be entitled to take the first fare, unless the person chusing to take any other chair or fly-carriage than the first, shall walk to the same where it shall be then standing.

That any chairman or flyman demanding a higher fare than he is entitled to, or refusing or declining to carry any fare when called on, or using any abusive or insulting language, shall forfeit and pay for such offence a sum not exceeding 40s. and be suspended from using any chair or fly-carriage, or rendered incapable of using it altogether, as the commissioners shall in their discretion think fit.

That the name or names of the owner or owners of every chair or fly-carriage shall be painted on some conspicuous part thereof, under a penalty of 20s. for every omission.

That no chair shall, when empty, go upon the pavement or footpaths within the limits of the town, under a penalty of 10s. for every offence.

That every chairman or flyman employed with any chair or fly-carriage, shall wear, as a badge, the number of the chair or fly-carriage to which he shall be licensed, upon the sleeve of his coat or upper garment, and that the figure or number shall not be less than three inches in height.

That the stands for chairs and fly-carriages, shall be at the places undermentioned: — The south side of the High-street, opposite St. George's-square.—The south side of the High-street, in front of Yearsley's boarding-house, opposite the gate-way of James Agg, Esq.—The corner of Church-street, one

sedan-chair.— The north side of the High-street, in front of the New Market Inn yard, or as near thereto as conveniently may be.—The south side of the High-street, in front of Bettison's library.—The south side of the High-street, in front of the rooms.—Each corner of Cambray-street, in Cambray-street.—The east corner of Bath-street, and at the back of Duffield and Weller's literary saloon—Gyde's-terrace.—At the corner of Berkeley-place.—Oxford-parade.

That not more than one sedan-chair, two wheel-chairs, and one fly-carriage, be permitted to stand at any of the places above-mentioned, at the same time.

That copies, or full extracts, of all by-laws formed and made respecting chairmen or flymen, or their chairs and carriages, or of such of those by-laws as may be considered necessary for the information of the public, and also a statement of the distances taken by the surveyor, shall be separately printed on cards, or in some convenient shape, and delivered to the chairmen and flymen when and as often as they shall be licensed; and that the same shall be placed, kept, and continued on some conspicuous part of the inside of every chair and flycarriage; and that no chairman or flyman neglecting to comply with this regulation, shall be entitled to demand or receive any fare of any person or persons employing him during the time he shall neglect to comply therewith.

That the poles of sedan-chairs, when plying for hire, shall always be taken out, under a penalty of 10s. for each offence.

#### MEASUREMENT OF THE TOWN OF CHELTENHAM.

# Branches from the North side.

Branches from	the Ivoria side.
vne 1	· YDS.
From High-street to top of Oxford-street	
ford-street 140	
Hewlett-street to corner	Thence to 2, North-parade 220
Berkeley-street 215	
High-street to the top of	Thence to Trinity Church 110
in Gyde's-terrace 110	Thence to Lady Hunting-
	don's Chapel 160
120210 to the top 100110	
<ul> <li>end of Winchcomb-st. 130</li> </ul>	
Thence to Gloucester-place 110	Henrietta-street 190
	King-street
Thence to Fairview Cottage 158	White Hart-row 200
50 .7 · 2	1 Ct. 1 C IT
North side, parallel with the Hi	gn-Street, from Dewlett & Gate to
Maidenh	orn Gate.
	YDS.
From Hewlett-street to Berke-	Thence to Rutland-street 140
	To King-street 140
	1
20 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
To Sherborne-place 100	To Maidenborn
	Turppike 153
To Portland-street 110	
To the top of North-	street 280
	Thence to the High-street.
200000000000000000000000000000000000000	
(or Back-lane) 110	Thence to the Church Yard 60
To Oxford-passage 140	Woodbine Lodge (House) from
To Henrietts-street 140	St. George's-place 470
10 110111101111 0111101 170	
Down the	North side.
YDS.	Y Ds.
From the London Gate to Mr.	Winchcomb-street 84
*** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
Centre of Oxford-parade 140	Entrance of New Market 100
Priory-street	Oxford passage 38
St. James's-street 141	
Gyde's-terrace	Nag's Head Inu 200
	Mr. Newmarch's
Royal Hotel 20	Tewkesbury Gate 57
•	•

	South side.
From Tewkesbury Gate to Grove-street 290	Thence to
Thence to	Cambray 60
Devonshire-street 91	Theatre 112
Royal Oak 80	Mill-lane 150
Ambrose-street 107	Chalybeate Gate 31
St. George's-place 160	Centre of Montague-place 179
Church-passage 155	Holly Cottage
Church-street 35	London Gate
Colonnade 70	Length of the High-street from
Plough Hotel 160	Gate to Gate
Assembly-Rooms 40	From Assembly-Rooms to Lon-
From Tewkesbury Gate to As-	don Gate 992
sembly-Rooms1188	Wellington Mausion to High-st.
From the Assembly-Rooms to	Cambray 260
Williams's Library 20	ll .
Branches fro	m South Side.
From the Gate in the High-st.	From the Colonnade to Thomp-
to Mr. Barrett's Chaly-	son's Spa1000
beate Spa 211	The Colonnade to the last
Cambray to back of the I neatre 160	House in the Crescent • 490
Thence to	From Colonnade to Fisher's New
Corner of Bath Road 50	House 380
Thompson's Baths 168	Ditto to ditto Old House 80
The first Road above 40	Length of Church Yard 101
Montpellier-House 275	From ditto to Fisher's 90
Thompson's Upper Ride 185	Church-passage to door 60
Thirlstane-House 211	Church yard to Manches-
Fr. Cambray to Thirlstane House 1089	ter-street 115
Engine House Lane to	St. George's-place to Man-
Lindsey House 409	chester-street 150
Thence to	Thence to Fisher's Old House 50
Vittoria-House 200	Fisher's New House 80
Montpellier-Lodge 275	Last House in Crescent 167
The top of Montpellier-parade 200	The Bridge 74
Opposite Claremont-House . 60	The Old Spa 216
Thence to Thompson's Spa 340	From St. George's-place to the
From Williams's Library to	Old Spa 737
Thompson's Spa, by Lind- sey-Lodge and the top of	St. George's-place to
Montpellier-parade1329	Sherborne Spa 797
Engine - House Lane to the	St. George's-place to
corner of the Riding School 695	Thompson's Spa1080
Thence to	St. George's-place to
The Spa Walk 260	Manchester street · · 159 Thence to Somerset-place 110.
Thompson's Spa · · · · · · 160	Somerset House 100
From Williams's Library to	New street 100
Thompson's Spa, by En-	Alstone Turnpike . 80
gine House Lane and the	From St. George's-place to Bay's
Riding School1115	Hill Lodge1020
The Colonnade to Sher.	Ambrose-street to Catholic
borne Spa 700	Chapel 180
Colounade to the Old Spa 756	Ditto to Baptist Chapel . 199

The public roads in and about Cheltenham, are under the jurisdiction of commissioners appointed by or in pursuance of powers contained in several acts of parliament, of which the following is a brief summary:

An act of 25th George III. continued, altered, and enlarged by act 46th George III. for "amending the roads from a place called Piff's Elm, in the Tewkesbury turnpike-road, through Cheltenham to Elston church, and from thence to Coombend Beeches, in the road from Cirencester to Gloucester; and from the market-house at Cheltenham to the Burford turnpike-road, at a place called Puerdon Ash; and from Cheltenham to the road from Gloucester to London, at or near a house called Kilkenny; and from the direction-post in Bembridge field, through Birdlip, to join the road from Gloucester to Bath, at or near Painswick; and a house called the Harrow, all in the county of Gloucester."

The roads are divided into districts, called the first and second districts of Cheltenham roads: the latter comprising the road from Cheltenham to Bath, through Birdlip. Meetings under these acts are holden at the Fleece Inn, Cheltenham, on the second Friday in every month.

THEODORE GWINNETT, Esq. is clerk to the commissioners.

An act of 49th George III. for "making and maintaining a road from the first small bridge or culvert which crosses the present turnpike-road from Cheltenham to Gloucester, on the Gloucester side of Staverton bridge, to join the same turnpike-road in the town of Cheltenham." The meetings under this act are holden at the Masonic-hall.

J. C. STRAFORD, Esq. is clerk to the commissioners.

An act of 50th George III. for "making and maintaining a road from Albion-street, in Cheltenham, to Bunch-lane, in or near the village of Bishop's Cleeve, in the said county of Gloucester, to join the turnpike-road, leading from the town of Evesham, in the county of Worcester, to the said town of Cheltenham." The meetings under this act are holden at the Masonic-hall.

J. C. STRAFORD, Esq. is clerk.

The road from Cheltenham, through Prestbury to Wineh-comb, is regulated by acts of parliament passed in the 22d

George III., and 54th George III. The meetings of commissioners are held either at Winchcomb or Prestbury, of which previous notices are given by advertisement.

THE GAS-LIGHT ACT.—An abridgment of the act passed 59th George III. A. D. 1819, for "lighting the town of Cheltenham with gas."

The shareholders for the time being are constituted a corporate body, by the name of "The Cheltenham Gas-Light and Coke Company."

The capital stock of the company is 15,000l., divided into transferrable shares of 50l. each; and the proprietors are authorised, in case such súm should prove insufficient for the purposes intended, to raise amongst themselves, or by the admission of new subscribers, a further sum of 10,000l. The subscribers to be interested in the joint stock in proportion to their subscriptions. That such stock be liable to the debts of the company, but that no subscriber be personally liable.

The powers of the company, and objects of the act are declared to be, to produce gas, coke, oil, tar, &c. from coal, or other material; to make contracts with the paving commissioners for lighting the town and parish of Cheltenham, or any part thereof, or with individuals, for lighting any manufactories, places of public exhibition, inns, private houses, &c. in the town or parish, and to sell the coke, oil, tar, &c. so to be produced.

To effectuate these objects the following enactments are made:—That the company may purchase land below the turn-pike-gate at the bottom of the town of Cheltenham, whereon to erect gasometers and other necessary works; and to re-sell any land so purchased which they might not want.

That a committee of seven proprietors, (to be annually chosen at a general meeting of the company,) shall have the power of calling general meetings, of paying and receiving monies, of purchasing land, of contracting to supply gas, of appointing and discharging officers and servants, of selling articles produced at the works, of enforcing and compromising contracts, &c. and of requiring security from the treasurer or other officers of the company.

Any member of the committee is eligible to be re-elected the succeeding year—but any such member dealing in an article manufactured by the company, or making a contract to do work for the company, is disqualified from voting on the committee. And if any member shall cease to be a shareholder, or shall refuse or neglect to attend any five successive meetings of the committee, (unless prevented by illness or absence from home,) he shall no longer be one of the committee.

The committee are empowered to meet and adjourn from time to time at their discretion. That all questions be determined by the majority of votes, including the vote of the chairman; if then equal, the chairman to have the casting vote. No business to be transacted if less than four members of the committee are present.

That a general meeting of the proprietors be held in each year, in the months of June and December, of which fourteen days previous notice should be given in the Cheltenham Chronicle, or other paper for the time being, printed in Cheltenham – for the purpose of electing the committee of management, and for the making and repealing of by-laws. The subject of discussion to be determined by vote, and the chairman, in the event of an equal division, to have the casting vote.

The committee of management, or any ten or more proprietors, holding twenty-five shares, are empowered, by giving the notice mentioned in the last section, and specifying therein the time, place, and objects of such meeting, to call a special meeting of the proprietors at large; and the determination of such meeting is declared to be equally binding with that of a general meeting.

The proprietors to vote at general and special meetings, in proportion to their number of shares, as follows, viz.—For one share, and less than three shares, one vote; for three, and less than five shares, two votes; for five, and less than seven shares, three votes; for seven shares, and upwards, four votes; but no proprietor to vote unless he shall have held a share for three calendar months, nor when interested in the question under discussion in any other manner than as a shareholder. The proprietors can appoint another proprietor, as proxy.

That a dividend shall be declared in the months of January and July, in every year, by the committee of management, and the accounts of the company be audited at a general meeting to be held in the month of January in each year.

The company are authorised to break up the soil and pavement of the streets, &c. within the town, as well for the purpose of laying down, as for the varying and repairing the

pipes, &c.

If the paving commissioners deem it expedient, the company are required, at the expence of such commissioners, to raise, sink, or otherwise vary the situation of any of the pipes for conveying gas through the streets and places within their jurisdiction.

But if the company break up any private road for the purposes of the act, the pipes are to be laid in such a situation as the proprietor thereof shall direct—and after having been laid, such proprietor is authorised, at his own expence, to alter or vary the position thereof, so as no damage be thereby done to the company.

The company to repair all damage done by them in carry-

ing their works into effect.

If any person shall lay a communication with the company's pipes, without their consent, or supply any other person with gas, he shall forfeit to the company 40s. per day, to be recovered by distress and sale.

Any person interrupting the company's workmen in the execution of their duty, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 51. And if any person shall wilfully break or otherwise damage any pipe, post, or other apparatus belonging to the company, or extinguish any public lamp, or light, or waste any gas, and shall be thereof convicted before a magistrate, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding 51. and three times the amount of the damage done, to be recovered by distress; and in default of payment, the party offending may be committed to Northleach gaol for three months.

That if any damage as aforesaid shall happen through accident, the magistrate to settle compensation to be made to the company. The company are required to erect lamp irons and gas lamps, and to contract with the paving commissioners for lighting the town with gas for three years, from the 29th of September, 1818. And also, if the commissioners should require it, to contract to light the town for a further term of five years from the expiration of the first term, at such annual price per lamp, and for such hours as the commissioners should consider just and reasonable. Such price to be fixed from year to year during the said term of five years, with reference to the price of coal, labour, and other materials, at a special meeting of the commissioners to be held three months before the 29th of September in each year, of which meeting notice shall be given, and not less than fourteen commissioners be present.

It is provided, that should such last mentioned contract not be entered into,\* the company should remove the gas, and substitute the oil lamps belonging to the commissioners.

The price of gas to individuals was limited during the three years next after passing the act.

The company are authorised to lay pipes along the public streets and places in the town for the supply of individuals with gas, although no contract with the commissioners should be entered into.

The clerk to the commissioners is required to give to the clerk to the company. a list of the commissioners; and the latter clerk to give to the former, a list of the company.

Any proceeding, writ, or notice, requiring service on the company, may be served on any member of the committee of management, or be left at his place of abode, or be served on the clerk, or left at his office or place of abode, or at the office of the said company.

Any penalties incurred under this act, may be recovered by information before a justice of the peace for the county, and one half be paid to the informer, the other to the overseers of the poor of the parish.

Nothing contained in the act is to prevent the company

This contract was entered into, and will expire 29th September, 1826.

being indicted as a nuisance, or any action being brought against them for damage done.

The act to be deemed a public act.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, Esq. is clerk to the company.

WATER WORKS' ACT.—In the year 1824, and 5th George IV., an act of parliament was obtained for the better supplying the town and neighbourhood of Cheltenham with water. The following is an abridgment of those parts of the act which more immediately concern the public.

The proprietors for the time being are constituted a corporate body, by the name of the "The Cheltenham Water Works Company." The joint stock of the company amounts to 17,500l. divided into transferrable shares of 250l. each. The company are also empowered to raise a further sum of 8,750l. in like shares of 250l. each, and 5,000l. by way of mortgage.

The proprietor of one share is entitled to give one vote; of three shares, two votes; of five or more shares, three votes; and to appoint another proprietor as his proxy.

The management of the concerns of the company, subject to by-laws made at a general meeting, is vested in a committee of seven proprietors annually chosen.

A general meeting to be held in the month of April in every year, for the making of by-laws, appointment of officers, &c.

The company are empowered to make aqueducts, and lay down the necessary pipes for conveying water from the Glenfall and springs adjacent to the town, and to purchase other springs or wells which any persons may be willing to sell to them.

When the company shall have laid the main pipes, any inhabitant of the town (after six days notice to the company) may lay down a branch pipe of half an inch bore, for the supply of his or her house with water, paying the rates to the company after mentioned.

The company are obliged, so far as their means will allow, to furnish to every occupier of a house in any street, square, or lane in Cheltenham, where the pipes of the company shall be laid, a sufficient supply of water for the use of his or her own family, at a rate not exceeding the following scale, viz. —

When the rent of such dwelling-house, or part of a dwelling-house shall not exceed 20l. per an-	
num, at a rate per centum per annum, not ex-	
ceeding £7 10	0
Above 20l. and not exceeding 40l 7 0	0
401 601 6 10	
60l 6 0	
801 5 10	0
1001	0

The company not to receive above 101. per year, nor be obliged to furnish water for less than 12s. per year. Where the actual rent of any house supplied with water cannot be ascertained, the same to be taken at the assessment to the house tax.

If the company shall wilfully neglect to supply any occupier of a private house in any street, square, or lane, where their pipes shall be laid, with water for the use of his or her house at the rate aforesaid, for the space of ten days after demand, in writing, and tender of one year's rate for supply, the company shall forfeit to such occupier treble the amount of the sum so tendered.

If any person shall wilfully let off water from any cistern, reservoir, or pipe, or injure or damage the same, or any plugs, cocks, or works of the company, or shall bathe in or contaminate the waters, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 101.

If any person supplied with water by the company, shall furnish any other person therewith, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 51.

The company are required to make a fire-plug in every street, &c. where a pipe shall be laid, for the supply of water for the extinguishing of fires; and to deliver a key at each place in Cheltenham where an engine shall be kept.

The engineer, or other authorised agent of the company, is empowered in the day time, and having given twenty-four hours previous notice, to enter into any house supplied with water, to see that such water is not wasted or improperly appropriated. Should such engineer or agent be refused admission, or be obstructed in his examination, the company are authorised to cut off the supply of water from the house into which he so ineffectually sought admission, or was obstructed in making his examination.

Every person supplied with water, is required at his or her expence, to provide a proper cistern, with a valve, or ball and stop cock, to be affixed to the pipe conducting the water from the main pipe, for the purpose of preventing the water running to waste when the cistern shall be full; in consequence of neglect or refusal, the company are authorised to cut off the supply of water.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, Esq. is clerk to the company.

DAYS OF ATTENDING THE PUBLIC OFFICE.—The magistrates acting for the Cheltenham division, hold a session at the Public Office, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and meet for the transaction of business at any other time when called upon for that purpose. Their attendance can speedily be obtained upon application at the Public Office, or at their respective residences.

#### MAGISTRATES.

Sir William Hicks, Bart. Witcomb.

James Agg, Esq. Hewletts and Cheltenham.

Robert Capper, Esq. Marl Hill.

James Clutterbuck, Esq. Berkeley-place.

Rev. Dr. Townsend, Cleeve.

Rev. W. Hicks, Eastington.

Henry Norwood Trye, Esq. Leckhampton Court.

Sir Alexander Willson, Charlton Kings.

THE PRISON.—The inadequate state of the old place of confinement induced the commissioners to erect a more commodious gaol, which is now rendered comparatively comfortable. It is situated near St. George's-place.

Mr. Blizard, Essex-place. Mr. Bowyer, Colonnade. Mr. Bubb, Chester Walk. Mr. Butt, Queen's Buildings. Mr. R. Collier, High-street. Mr. Croad, Stamp Office, Regent Gardens. Mr. Elgie, St. George's sq. Mr. Goodwin, Oxford-passage Messrs. Gwinnett and Newman. North-street. Mr. Hughes, Portland-street. Mr. Walter Jessop, Somerset

Mr. Kelly, Winchcomb-street.

Mr. P. Kelly, High-street. Mr. Lovett, Winchcomb-st. Messrs. Packwood & Lovesy. America House. Mr. Prince, Colonnade. Messrs. Pruen, Griffiths, and Pruen, Public Office. Mr. Reed, High-street. Mr. Stevens, Winchcomb-st. Mr. J. C. Straford, Bath-st. Messrs. Walter and Billings, Bath-road. Mr. Welch, High-street. Mr. Whatley, Henrietta-st. Mr. Winterbotham, High-st.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE

#### FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 18th January, 1825.

Batron. His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, K. G. Lord Lieutenant of the County. President.

The Right Honourable Lord Sherborne.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Edw. Somerset, M. P. Sir William Hicks, Bart. Sir Berkeley Wm. Guise, Bart. M.P. T. J. L. Baker, Esq.

Cottage.

Vice=Bresidents. M. Hicks Beach, Esq. Colonel Berkeley. John Browne, Esq. R. B. Cooper, Esq. M. P. Joseph Cripps, Esq. M.P. George Talbot, Esq. J. E. Dowdeswell, Esq. Edw. Webb, Esq. M. P. M.P.

William Goodrich, Esq. John Hawker, Esq. Henry Hicks, Esq. Robert Kingscote, Esq.

#### Crustees.

James Agg, Esq. James Hodges Byles, Esq. Robert Capper, Esq. James Clutterbuck, Esq.

Walter Lawrence Lawrence, Esq. David Walters, Esq. James Wood, Esq.

#### Directors, Holders of not less than Thirty Shares each:

GLOUCESTER. John Chadborn, Esq. Charles Church, Esq. Samuel Jones, Esq. William Montague, Esq. George Nicholls, Esq. William Price, Esq. Thomas Ridler, Esq. Thomas Wakeman, Esq. David Walker, Esq. F. Woodcock, Esq.

CHELTENHAM. Sir Wm. Burdett, Bart. Robert Capper, Esq. James Clutterbuck, Esq. Thomas Gray, Esq. Baynbam Jones, Esq. Brook Kaye, Esq. Edward Lloyd, Esq. Chas. H. Marshall, Esq. Joseph Read, Esq. John Ward, Esq.

Robert Bellers, Esq. Painswick. Edward Davis, Esq. Stonehouse. J. James, Esq. Newpham. Alex. Nicholson, Esq. Charlton-Kings. J. Ellis Viner, **E**sq. Badgworth.

Auditors.—Charles F. I. Durell, Esq. Thos. Turner, Esq. and Sam. Prest, Esq.

Treasurers.—Messrs. Cripps and Co. Cheltenham and Circnester.

Standing Counsel.—John Phillpotts, Esq. | Solicitor.—Thomas Griffiths, Esq.

Secretary and Actuary.—Henry William Harris, Esq.

This company is formed upon principles selected with great care, from the practice established in other offices, and with the object of retaining in this county a great portion of the capital and profits heretofore withdrawn therefrom, by distant societies of a similar nature. The capital to consist of seven thousand shares of 100l. each.

At the expiration of seven years, from 31st December, 1825, and thenceforward at the expiration of every five years, persons having been previously insured three years, will proportionably participate in the profits equally with the shareholders. In cases of fire assurances, the share of profits to be paid to the insurer; and in cases of life policies for the whole term of life or lives, the profits to be added to the policy by way of bonus, or reduction of premium, at the election of the insurer.

The society are empowered to advance money on security of any policy.

All disputed claims (where no fraud is suspected) must be referred, in the usual way, to arbitration, if the assured desire it.

Life policies may be sold, transferred, or mortgaged, without notice to the company.

The deposits are to accumulate with the premiums received for seven years, before any division is made, subject only to interest at four per cent. on all deposits, (to be added to the amount of the subscriptions,) and to the current expences of the company, and any loss which might have occurred during that period.

No person to be liable beyond the amount of his shares subscribed for, and such stipulation to form a part of every policy.

Shareholders to participate in the profits equally with the assured.

No shares to be transferred without the consent of directors, and without the purchaser becoming a party to the deed of settlement.

#### Fire Department.

No Charge for Policies of £300 and upwards.

# TABLE OF ANNUAL PREMIUMS TO BE PAID FOR INSURANCES.

#### Common Insurances,

On Sums not exceeding £5000.

At an Annual Premium of 1s. 6d. per Cent.

BUILDINGS of Brick or Stone, standing alone, or separated by Party Walls of Brick or Stone, without Openings, having Brick Chimnies, and covered with Slate, Tile or Metal, wherein neither HAZARDOUS Goods are deposited, nor HAZARDOUS Trades carried on.

N.B. Goods which do not affect the Risk of the Building, though rated as hazardous, on account of brittleness, &c. do not come within the meaning of this Clause.

GOODS deposited in Buildings of the above description, such as Household Goods, Merchandize, and Stock, not being hazardous.

FARMING STOCK generally; (that is, in one Sum on the Stock and Utensils, in all or any of the Buildings, Yards, or Places, on any one Farm, the number of Acres to be specified,) is charged at 2s. per Cent. If with an Average Clause, 1s. 6d. per Cent.

#### Majardous Insurances,

On Sums not exceeding £3000.

At an Annual Premium of 2s. 6d. per Cent.

BUILDINGS, as described in the former Class, in which HAZARDOUS Goods are deposited, or HAZARD-OUS Trades carried on; and all SHOPS and WAREHOUSES in which German or Metal Stoves, with pipes are set up.

BUILDINGS covered with Slate, Tile, or Metal, but built of Brick or Stone, without Party Walls; or with Brick or Timber, or Timber and Plaster, in which neither hazardous Goods are deposited, nor hazardous Trades carried on.

THATCHED BUILDINGS not having a Chimney, nor adjoining a Building having one.

GOODS, not hazardous, deposited in hazardous Buildings.

hazardous Buildings.
Goods & Stock of hazardous Trades,

in Buildings not hazardous.

Also, Hemp, Flax, Tow, Pitch, Tar,
Turpentine, Resin, Oil, Tallow, and
Spirituous Liquors, in such Buildings.

Ships, Vessels, and Barges, in Dock, Port, Harbour, River or Canal, and their Cargoes, not hazardous.

Ships, Vessels, and Barges building or repairing.

# Doubly Bajardous Insurances.

On Sums not exceeding £2000, At an Annual Premium of 4s. 6d. per Cent.

BUILDINGS HAZARDOUS, in which also HAZARDOUS Goods are deposited, or HAZARDOUS Trades are carried on.

THATCHED BUILDINGS, having a Chimney, or adjoining a Building baving one.

All Buildings whilst being erected, or whilst under general Repair.

GOODS HAZARDOUS, deposited in HAZARDOUS Buildings.

STOCK and GOODS of certain Trades, deemed liable to more than ordinary Risk.

Also, Oil of Vitriol, Saltpetre, Brimstone, China, Glass, Curiosities, Trinkets, Jewels, Medals, Pictures, and Watches; Looking Glasses, Plates, and Sculpture.

SPECIAL RISES.—Buildings and Stock of Businesses of extraordinary Risk, may be Assured by Special Agreement.

A Duty is payable, amounting to 3s. per Cent. per Annum, on all Property Assured from Fire.

The Trades and Goods considered respectively HAZARDOUS and DOUBLY HAZARDOUS, may be known at either of the Offices of the Company, in Cheltenham and Gloucester.

PARTICULARS REQUIRED ON A PROPOSAL FOR INSURANCE.

Name, residence, and occupation of the party—whether in his ewn right or as a trustee—an accurate description of the buildings to be insured, their situation, and in whose occupation; and the materials of which the walls and roof consist—whether occupied as private dwellings or otherwise—the process of trade or manufacture (if any) carried on therein; and particularly whether there be used therein, or in any building adjoining thereto, any steam engine, stove, coakel, kiln, oven, furnace, or other fire-heat, whereby the risk may be increased; or any other circumstance of risk, either from the situation or construction of the premises, or the nature of the business to be carried on, or the implements or goods to be used therein.

An accurate description of the nature of any goods or other property, proposed to be insured; and the situation and construction of the buildings or places containing the same.

Amount and term of assurance.

#### CONDITIONS OF FIRE ASSURANCES.

1. If any fraudulent omission or misrepresentation be made in the proposal for insurance; or if, after an assurance is effected, the risk be increased by any addition to or alteration of the premises, or the implements, &c. used therein; or by the carrying on of any hazardous business, or the deposit of any hazardous goods; or by any hazardous communication, not mentioned in the proposal for insurance, and due notice in writing be not given thereof to the company, the policy to be void.

2. No insurance to be in force until a deposit or the premium and duty be actually paid; and no receipt to be valid but those printed and issued by the company, and signed by a director, clerk, or agent, or by the secretary.

3. If property insured pass by representation, assignment, or otherwise, into other hands, the interest in the policy may be preserved to the successor, on the succession being allowed by the company's indorsement on the policy. And if goods insured be removed, such removal must also be allowed by a similar indorsement; but no additional premium will be required, unless the risk be increased.

- 4. Notice to be given by persons insuring with this company, of insurances on the same property effected, or afterwards to be effected with any other office: and this society to be answerable only for rateable proportion of loss or damage with such other office or offices. Policy to be void in default of such notice.
- 5. Persons insuring for seven years, to be charged for six years only; and for any number of years more than three, a proportionate discount to be allowed both on the premium and duty.
- 6. No loss or damage to be made good which may happen from fire occasioned by invasion, foreign enemy, civil commotion, riot, or any military or usurped power; nor for any loss or damage by fire to hay, corn, seed, or other property, arising from natural heating, or in consequence thereof.
- 7. Persons insured who sustain any loss or damage by fire, must forthwith give notice thereof, in writing, to the company, and, within three months, deliver a particular account thereof, and substantiate the same by oath, affirmation, production of books or vouchers, or by such other reasonable means as the directors may require. And until such proof be made, or if any fraud shall appear in the claim, or any false statement be made, the amount of such loss or damage shall not be recoverable.
- 8. On such satisfactory proof being made, the insured to receive the indemnity, without any deduction or discount; but the company reserve the option either to pay the amount, or make good the property by rein-statement.
- 9. Disputed claims (where no fraud is suspected) to be submitted to arbitrators indifferently chosen; and their award, or that of their umpire, to be conclusive.
- 10. Money, securities for money, bonds, bills, notes, account books, tallies, deeds, or gunpowder, cannot be insured.
- 11. Printed books, jewels, plate, trinkets, wearing apparel, watches, china, and glass; medals, and other curiosities; paintings, drawings, and sculpture, are not included in any insurance unless specified in the policy.
- 12. Leaseholders, trustees, mortgagees, and reversioners, may insure, provided their tenure or interest be specified.
- 13. Policies for less than a year to expire at six o'clock in the evening of the day of the termination thereof, without the allowance of any extra days; but insurances for one year, or any longer term, may be renewed within fifteen days after the expiration thereof.

# ITINERARY.

## Cheltenham to London, by Uxbridge.

_	M.	F.	ı	M.	F.	м. г.
Charlton Kings	1	7	Brought fd.	<b>8</b> 9	5	Brought fd. 74 2
Dowdeswell	1	3	Wheatley	6	2	Uxbridge 5 0
Andoversford	2	0	Wheatley bridge	0	6	Hillingdon 1 2
Northleach	6	6	Tetsworth	5	2	Hayes 1 3
Barrington	5	7	Stoken Church	6	0	Southall 2 7
Barford	3	1	West Wycomb	4	7	Ealing 1 7
Witney	7	2	High Wycomb	2	4	Acton 2 5
Eynsham	5	4	Loadwater	2	6	Kensington Gravel
Botley Bridge	4	3	Beaconsfield	2	7	Pits 3 2
Oxford	1	4	Gerrard's Cross	8	3	Hyde Park Corner 1 4
	_			_	_	
,	39	5		74	2	94 0

## Cheltenham to London, by Henley.

	M.	F.	į.	M.	F.		M.	F.
Oxford (as bef )	89	5	Brought fd.	53	6	Brought fd.	80	7
Tittlemore	2	5	Nuffield Heath	2	5	Cranford bridge	4	4
Nuneham Court-			Henley	6	1	Hounslow	2	7
nav	2	6	Harley	4	4	Brentford	2	3
Dorchester	. 3	4	Maidenhead	4		Hammersmith	3	3
Bensington	2	8	Slough	5	4	Kensington	2	Ō
Beggar's Bush	2	2	Colabrook	8	6	Hyde Park-corner	1	5
				-			_	-
•	53	6		80	7		97	5

#### Cheltenham to Bath.

Shurdington Painswick Stroud Rodborough Inchbrook	M. 2 6 8 2 2	P. 4 4 6 0	Brought fd. Nailsworth Tiltup's Inn Kingsoote Lasborough Dunkirk	M. 16 1 2 1 1	0	3	F. 6 4 1 7 6 7	
	16	6		25	6	40	7	

#### Cheltenham to Worcester, Birmingham, and Litchfield.

Bedlam Uckington Tewkesbury Twining Stratford Naunton Severn Stoke Cliftoa Kempsey Worcester	M. 1 1 6 2 2 2 2 1 1	5 0 3 4 1	Brought fd. Claines Droitwich Upton Warren Bromsgrove Lickey Hill Northfield Selby Oak Burnbrook		F. 2 4 2 6 1 4 6 0 4	Brought fd. Birmingham Aston Gravel-hill Erdington Sutton Colefield Hill Shenstone Litchfield	M. 47 3 2 0 1 2 2 3 3	7. 5 6 2 6 6 6 1 1
Worcester	4 25	2 2	٠	47	5		67	2

Cheltenha	ım t	o B	irningham, by the			Evesham Road.		_
		r.		M.		D LA 63	N. 34	F.
Cross Hands	7	6	Brought fd.	28	0	Brought fd.		3
Evesham	6	2	Alcester	.1	0	Drake's Cross	2	_
Red House	1	6	Conghton	1	6	Weather Oak	1	•
Norton	1	2	Studley	2	2	Mill-Pole Hill	3	4
Rushford	3	θ	Mappleborrow G.		4	Moseley	2	4
Dunnington	2	0	Bramston Cross	4	0	Birmingham	2	0
Arrow	2	0	Forshaw Park	1	0			
				_	-			_
	23	0		84	4		44	_
			Cheltenham to B	rist	d.	_		
•	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
Gloucester	9	8	Brought sd.	25	7	Brought fd.	34	5
Whitminster Inn	7	6	Stone	ı	6	Almondsbury	1	7
Cambridge Inn	3	4	Falfield	1	4	Filton	3	1
Berkeley Heath	4	0	Alveston	4	6	Horfield	1	5
Newport	1	2	Rudgway	0	6	Bristol	2	4
•		_			_		43	6
	25	7		84	5	<u> </u>	43	
			nham to Salisbury	, bz		evizes.		-
<b>.</b> . •	M.	F.		M.	P.	D	N.	T,
Stroad	19	6	Brought fd.		7	Brought fd.	45	
Minchinhampton	3	0	Chippenham	3	0	Lide	8	0
Tetbury	6	0	Derry bill	2	2	Red Horn	2	4
Malmsbury	4	0	Sandy-lane	2	2	Barrow Cross	9	0
Corston	3	1	Rowde	4	0	Druid's Head	ı	4
Kington-Langley	5	0	Devizes	2	0	Salisbury	6	0
	82	7		45	3		67	3
	Chal	teni	am to Salisbury,	bu l	Va	rminster.		
	M.		1	M.		1	M.	
Chippenham	84	7	Brought fd.	47	2	Brought fd.		9
Notton	•	Ö	Westbury	3	ō		3	ē
Layoock	ĭ	ŏ	Upt. Scudamore	2	2		ĭ	ī
Binegar	ī	4	Warminster	ī	7		2	i
Melksham	i	4	Heytesbury	4		Stoford	ī	4
Somington	2	ā	Upton Level-	ī	4		ó	ì
West Ashton	ž	š	West Codford	î	5		5	ì
West Ashion	_		West Couloid			Sansoury	_	
	47	2		62	2		76	
74.31	Che	lten	ham to Weymouth	, 14	ron	gh Bath.		٠,
	M.	. ¥.		M	. 7	• ;	M	. 1
	40	7	Brought fe	. 58	(	Brought fd	. 67	
Bath	4		Presley	1		South Cadbury	1	-
Bath Dunkerton	•			4	1 4	Corton Denham	2	1
	4	1	Ansford Inn			Corton Dondam		
Dunkerton.	_	1	Castle Cary	ē			3	}
Dunkerton. Radstoke Stratton	4	_		_			3 17	
Dunkerton. Radstoke	4	0	Castle Cary	•	4	Sherborne Dorchester	_	,

Chelten	kam	to I	Veymouth, by Tr	o w b	rid	ge and Frome.	-
	M.			M.		M. F.	
Melksbam	45	0	Brought fd.	57	O	Brought fd. 77 5	
Semington	2	6	Old Ford	1	1	Sherborne 10 0	
Hilperton	2	ō	Frome	ī	1	Leweston 2 6	
Trowbridge	ī	ĭ	West Woodlands	3		Dorchester 14 4	
Southwick	2	4	Maiden Bradley	4		Broadway 4 7	
Road	2	2	Stourton	3	1		
Beckington	ĩ	2	Wincanton	7		Weymouth 0 4	
mecringion	•	-	AA TOCKTOO	•	v	weymouth 0 4	ŀ
	57	0		77	5	112 7	,
C	helte	nha	m to Winchester	and	Pos	rtsmouth.	•
	M	. F.			F.		•
Cirencester	16	0	Brought fd.	42	ı	Brought fd. 81 2	ì
South Cerney . ,	8	6	Burbage	6	0	Bishop's Waltham 7 1	Į
Latten	2	ø	East Everly .	5	3	Wickham 4 4	1
Cricklade	1	0	Ludgersball	4	1	Southwick 4 0	•
Water Eaton	l	3	Weybill	4	Ú	Cosham 3 2	
Cold Harbour	2		Andover	3		H.lsea Barracks 1	
Swindon	4	3	Wherwell	3	3		-
Wroughton	2	4	Winchester	9	6		_
Marlborough	8	5	Morested	3	2		
244114010464	_		Morestea	_			_
	42	į		81	2	105 \$	•
	Ch	e]te	ham to Exeter a	nd F	7/1/1	mouth.	
			penie io diactoi ui		•		
<b>—</b>	M.	F.			. P,		
Bath	40	7	Brought fd.		7	Bronght fd. 135 1	
Radstoke	8	1	Taunton	4		Knighton 2 0	-
Chilcompton	3	5	Runwell	3		Bickington 4 6	
Old Down Inn	1	4	Wellington	5		Ashburton 3 2	_
Wells	6	2	Maiden Down	4		Buckfastleigh 2 7	
Glastonbury	5	7	South Appledore	3		Dean Prior Court 1 2	
Street	2	1	Willand	3		Hurburtou Ford 1 6	
Walton	1	4	Collumpton	2		Brent 1 7	ľ
Piper's Inn	1	2	Bradninch	2	4	Biddeford Bridge 3 1	L
Ashoot	1	0	Exeter	9	0	Ivy Bridge 2 1	
Knowle	5	4	Alphington	1	4	Lee Mill Bridge 2 6	è
Bridgwater	4	0	Chillingford	1		Ridgeway 3 5	5
North Petherton	3	2	Shudleigh	6		Plymouth 4 7	7
Monkton	4	0				1	
				_		·	-
	88	7		135	1	169	ı
		(	helienham to Can	nbri	lge		
	M.	F.	١.	M.	F.	M. P	
Oxford	39	5	Brought fd.	60	0	Brought fd. 92	0
Wheatley	6	. 2	Aylesbury	2	Ü		5
Albury	3	Ō	Aston Clinton	3	6		ı
North Weston	2	Ō	Tring	8			)
Thame	ī	5	Dunstable	10		,	7
Heuddenham	3	2	Leagrave	2			2
Dinton	2	õ	Hitchen	10	ŏ		2
Hartwell	- 2	2	Walsworth	1	2		2
	_			_	_	- amortings	_
	60	0		. 92	0	118	6
					-		-

Chelten	dem	to	Cambridge by Bu	ucki	ιgλ	am & Bedford.		
Oxford		P.	D14 61	M. 74	¥. 7	Dunnishe Cd	M.	. F.
Gofford	30	5 4	Brought fd.	4	ó	Brought fd. Great Barford	4	6
	_	•	Stanton Bridge	2	ŏ	Roxton	2	2
Weston - on - the- Green	. 4	6	Newport Pagnel	0	6		1	9
Middlet Stoney	3	0	Sherrington	2	ŏ		i	9
Ardley	2	4	Emberton Olney	ĩ	ŏ		i	9
Barley Mow	4	4	Cola Brayfield	2	6		5	4
Finmere	3	6	Tarvey	ĩ	ŏ	Burn-Leys Com-		-
Buckingham	4	Ö	Bromham Bridge	5	ŏ	mon	4	4
Stoney Stratford	8	2	Bedford	3	ŏ	Cambridge	ō	7
	_	_	200.000	_	_	ommoving.		_
	74	7		97	8		120	0
			Cheltenham to Ch	epst				
<b>a</b> 1	M.		l	M.	P.		M.	
Gloucester	9	8	Brought fd.		5	Brought fd	_	Ī
Highnam	3	2	Blakeney	8	0	Alvington	]	0
Minsterworth	2	0	Lidney	3	4		1	0
Westbury	4	4	Aylburton	1	0	Chepstow	5	4
Newnham	3	4				i		
		_	l	34	1	1	41	5
<del></del>	21	5	<u> </u>	34		<u> </u>	41	
Chestennam to	. M.	nmo F.	nuth, Abergavenny Haven.		uri F.		н <i>вуот</i> М.	u- F.
Gloucester	9	8	Brought fd.		0	Brought fd.		3
Highnam	2	2	Llangrannac	2	6		6	6
Churcham	ī	7	Crickhowell	1	7	White Mill	2	5
Birdwood	1	7	Bwlch	5	2	Abergwilly	1	5
Longhope	4	4	Llansantfraid	2	4	Carmarthen	1	7
Weston	8	7	Llanhamlog	2	7	St. Clare	9	4
Ross	2	2	Llanspyddad	5		Llandowror	2	3
Wilton	3	6	Penpont	2		Tavernspite	5	0
Penoraig	2	7	Reed Brue	3		Cold-Blow	3	7
Whitchurch	2	6	Llwyel	3		Narbeth	1	6
Monmouth	4	2	Falindra	7	3		1	7
Wynaston	2	7	Llanymdovery	0		Caniston-Bridge	1	1
Tregare	8	7	Masegood Inn	7	5		3	6
Llangaiteck	6	1	Cledvulch	8 1	7	Haverfordwest Tier's Cross	3	7
Abergavenny Pentra	4	4	Rosmana Rhuradar	3	5 6	Milford Haven	4	6
	_	_	200030000	_			_	_
	58	0	]	113	3	'	168	3
			n Cheltenham to th					
Aberystwith			Lakes (Kendal)			Southampton		25
Bognor		18	London		96	Swansea	_	09
Brighton	_	40	Lyme Regis		98	Teignmouth		24
Broadstairs		67	Lymington		05	Tenby		26
Buxton	_	13	Margate		66	Tunbridge Wells		28
Cromer		93	Matlock		04	Weymouth		10
	1/	56	Ramsgate	1	64	Worthing	- 13	38
	_		0	•	1	**	_	
East Bourne Harrowgate Hasting?	1	76 86	Scarborough Southend		33 39	Yarmouth	2	<b>0</b> 1



#### Cheltenham ROYAL MAILS AND LIGHT & ELEGANT POST COACHES

DAILY TO THE FOLLOWING PLACES. LONDON MAILS every Evening at BIRMINGHAM & LIVERPOOL felore Six o'clock thre Northleach. every day except Sunday, at & past

Burford, Witney, Oxford, Dorchester, Benson. Henty, Salt Hill. Maidenhead.

& Hounslow.
LONDON The Retaliator Coach every Morning at Eight o'clock through Northleach, Burford, Witney, Oxford,

Tetworth. Wycomb & Uzbridge.
1,0NDON The Two Day Coach every
Morning at Twelve o'clock/Sleeping
at Oxford) through Henley.

OXFORD Coach every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, at Twebe o clock, through Northleach, Burford,

and Witney,
MILFORD every Morning at 4 before
Eight, thro' Gloucester Ross, Monmouth Ragland . Aberg avenny . Crick howell, Brecon Trecastle, Ilandovery, Llandile, Carmarthen, S. Clears. Narbeth & Haverferdwest

SHREWSBURY & HOLYHEAD every Morning .cscept Sunday .at Seven o'clock through Tewkesbury. Worcester Kidderminster. Bridgnorth. Combridge, Shrewsbury. Oswestry Llangolin, Corwen, Capel Cerrig,

Bangoum, tornen, Capet Cerrig, Bangor Kerr, Gwyndu. BIRMINGHAM crery Worning except Sunday, at Seven o'clock, through Tewksobury Worcester Droitmich and

Bromsgrove. BIRMINGHAM & MANCHESTER every day except Sunday, at Twelve o'clock through Tenkesbury, Worcester, Broms grove Borman gham Wolverhampton, Stational, State, h Newcastle, Congleton, Macclestield . &

Statest.
THE BERKELEY HUNT, NEW ency Morning at Six o clock through Henley & Salt Hill, to the Castle & Falcon, Aldersgate Street & Belle Saurage, Ludgate Hill, in 104 hours; arrives in London at half past Four to Dinner. This Coach leaves the above Hours, asked the Old White Horse Cellar, & Dyson's Black Bear, Pieceadily. every Morning at half-past Six k arrives at the Plough Hetel Chiltonham.at 5.

every day except Sunday, at & past one o'clock thro' Tewkesbury. Worcester: Bromsgrove, Birmingham Nolverhampbromsgrove. Burming nam. noternamp-ton, Stafford, Stone, New castle, Law-ton, Breveton Green, Holmes Chapel. Knutsford, and Warrington. BIRMINGHAM Monday, Wednesday & Friday, at & before Two o'clock

thro Eves ham Alcester & Studley, WARWICK & LEAMINGTON Monday

Wednesday & Friday, at 7 before Two o clock, through Evesham Alcester. Stratford & Warwick, & returns the following days.

BATH every morning except Sunday, at Nine o clock, through Gloucester. Rodborough Petty France to the York House, from whence Coaches leave daily, to Farrington Wells, Glastonbury, Bridgwater, Taunton, Wollington, Col--lumpton, Tiverton, Exeter, Barnstaple, Plymouth. Devenport. Somerton. Longport. Chard. Ilminster. Crew-kerne. Axminster. Lyme. Regis. Honi-ton, Sidmouth. Charmouth. Weymouth & all parts of the West.

Two o clock, through Stroud, at Two o clock, through Stroud.

BRISTOL every day, except Sunday, at Twelve, thro Gloster & New port. GLOUCESTER Coaches at 1 before

Fight, Nine Twelve & Three o'clock, SOUTHAMPTON Monday, Wednes ode & Friday, Morhings, at Seven o'clock, through Cirencester, Cricklade, Swindon Marlborough, Burbage, Col-lingburn Luggerhall, Merhill Indon Wirwell & Winchester, in Twelve Hours.& Return the following days.
COACH TO LONDON.

PERPORMED BY JAMES NEYLER & C?

S.Y. Griffith & C. Copper Plate Printers.



# ROYAL HOTEL COACH OFFICE.

IMPROVED SAFETY & ELEGANT LIGHT POST COACHES,
DAILT TO THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

IOND ON The Magnet Safety Coach, every Morning at 4 past Six o dook thro' Northleach, Burford, Witney, Oxford, Henley Mandenhead, Slough & Hounslow.

LONDON Royal Veteran every Morning at i past Eight thro Worthlach Burbrd. Witney Oxford. Wycomb & Uxbridge. OXFORD & LONDON Two Day Coach.

OXFORD & LONDON Two Day Coach every day except Sundays at Twelve o clock Sleeps at Oxford

OXFORD Coaches, every Morning at # past Six & # past Eight o'clock. BATH The Original Post Coach, every day

BATH The Original Post Coach every day except Sundays at Nine o'clock through Gloucester & Rodborough.

BATH The York House Coach, every day except Sundays at Two o'clock through Painswick & Stroud.

BRISTOL. The Traveller, every day except Sundays at Twelve o dock thro' Gloucester & Newport.

BRISTOL The Royal Filot, through Gloucester every Monday, Wednesday, & Friday, at & past One o'clock. EXETER The Traveller, every day ex-

EALTER The Itaveller, every day except Sundays, at Twelve thro Goucester, Bristol Bridgewater, Taunton, Wellington, Collumpton, & Exeter, where it meets Coaches for Plymouth.

GLOUCES TER Accommodation Coaches every Morning at Nine, # past Nine, & Twelve, o clock Afternoon at # past One. Three Five Soven o clock, in the Evening.

TEWKESBURY Coaches every Morning except Sundays, at Eight & Twelve Afternoon at & past One, every Evening at 8. MALVERN The Mercury every Morning at 1 before Light except Sundays to Essing tonilotel Malvern Wells, arrives at Eloven colool, leaves Malvern at Five.

1.IVERPOOL The Magnet every Tuesday. Thursday be Saturday at Twebe colood, thro Worcester, Birmingham Walsall.

Stafford Stone & Newcastle
LIVERPOOL The Aurora every day
except Sundays, at 1 past one o'clock

sleeping at Birmingham.
MANCHESTER The lizveller, every day
except Sundays, at Twelre o'clock, thro'

Worcester, Steeping at Birmingham.
SHFFFIFID The Amity, every day
except Sundays, at Twelve octock through
Burton, Deeby & Chesterfield.

Burton, Derby & Chesterfield.
CHESTER The Dispatch every day except Sundays, thro Newport & Fernhill,
BIRMINGHAM The Traveller thro

BIRMINGHAM The Traveller thro'
Worcester, every day except Sundays,
at Twelve o'clock.

BIRMINGHAM The York House Coach, the Woraster every day except Sundays, at \*past One o'clock. BIRMINGHAM The Mercury, thro

BIRMINGHAM The Mercury, thro Worcester, every Morning at Eight, WORCESTER Coaches, every Morning

at Eight & Twelve, also at f past one oclock, in the Aftarnoon.

WOLVERHAMPTON The Everlasting.

every Morning at Eight.except Sundays.
COVENTRY The Filot, thro Evesham,
Alester, Stratford, Warwick, & Leam
ington.every day accept Sundays, at
's past one o'clock.

PLY WAGGONS & VANS TO LONDON
on Thesdays Thursdays & Saturdays at Twelve o clock & arrives the following Night

THOMAS HAINES JUN? & C?\_\_\_ PROPRIETORS.

M. Every possible comfort & accommodation afforded to those who may be pleased to honour this Establishment with their patronage.

COACHLE SENT TO ANY PART OF THE TOWN TO TAKE UP IF REQUIRED.

SYGnifith & C. Copper Plate Printers.



FLY WAGGONS TO LONDON,

every day except Sunday, through Northleach Burford ! Witney Caford & Wyoomb, in two days,

BLOSSOMS INN, LAWRENCE LANE,

Calling at the WAGGON WAREHOUSES in Oxford Street,

by which conveyence, Goods are forwarded with the utmost care, bat

VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

leave the Blossems Inn for Cheltenham daily.

PLY VAN.



## FROM THE ROYAL HOTEL COACH OFFICE,

Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at Twelve o'clock, through Oxford & Wycomb, arriving at the BLOSSOMS INN, LAWRENCE LANE, CHEAPSIDE, THE FOLLOWING DAY.

Returns from thence, Tuesdays Thursdays & Saturdays, at 12 o'clock.

GOODS & LUGGACE, SENT FOR TO ANY PART OF THE TOWN.

SYGriffith & Co Copper Plate Printers

# & BATTLES.

MOUND



### ar water

EVERY MORNING & EVENING (Sunday Excepted ) IN TWO DAYS cach way conveying Soods to, and from the GLOUCESTERSHIRE WAREHOUSE 33 WHITE CROSS STREET CRIPPLEGATE

Houcester Hereford, Monmouth?

Bath, Bristol, the UNest, Ireland. &c.

consioned to

le for Package or Parcel above the value o unless entered as such & paid for accordingly.



LONDON. V 20 HOURS

TO & FROM THE

GLOUCESTERSHIRE WAREHOUSE 35 WHITE CROSS ST. CRIPPLEGATE, 00

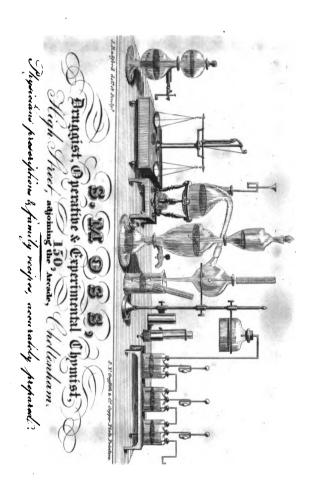
LONDON 00

Every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday at Noon, arriving at their Warehouse. Winchcomb Street. CHELTENHAM in Twenty Hours & at their Warehouse Westgate Street Gloucester, in Twenty Two hours.

SY Griffith & C? Copper Plate Printers







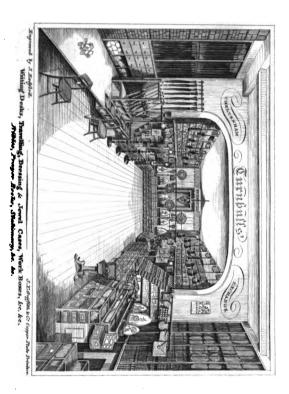


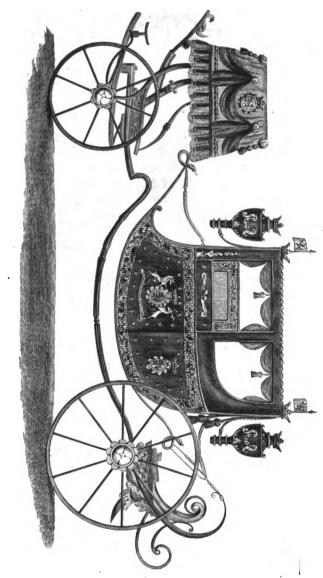




Forther anchanged gratic if not approved in Sia Months. S. Y. Origitals to Ol Copper Flate Printers.







# STATE CARRIAGE,

Built for Bavon de Pontecurro, a Portuguese Nobleman, at eARRATTS, COACH MANUFACTORY,
HIGH STREET, CHELTENHAM.





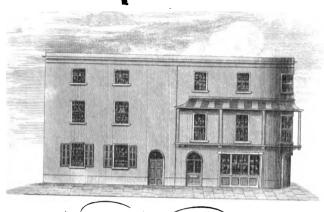






SY Griffith &C. Copper Plate Printers Chellenham

ŧ



# HENRY POINTER.

Wine and Spirit Rerchant

ALBION STREET.

Dorner of Tortland Street.

Cheltenham.

SY. Griffith & C. Copper Plate Franters, Challenham.

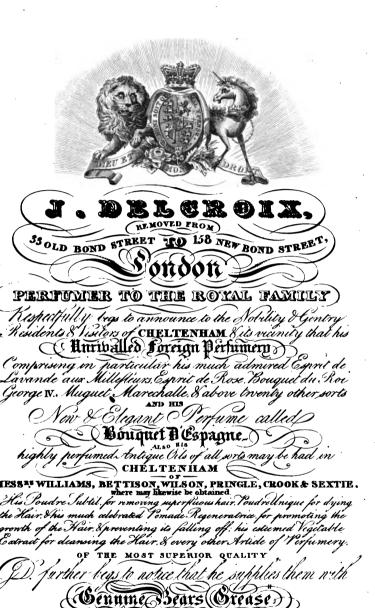


Travelling Cases, and a general assortment of Paney Goods

S.Y. Oriffith & Cr. Copper Plate Product.



S. I. Griffith & C. Copp



SXGriffith & CfCopperZiate Brinters.

PREPARED FOR USE SOLELY



